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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X.—NO. 50. WEEKLY EDITION. OCTOBER 25, 1873.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 15, 1873.

Complaint Respecting the Canal Boat Tax.

Mr. Charles Gibbons, of Philadelphia, as attorney for the Lehigh Coal Company, has addressed a letter to the President, complaining of the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in insisting upon collecting a license tax on canal boats coming to tide water. It seems that, acting under instructions from the Department, collectors of customs have seized all the canal boats coming to tide water which have not paid the license and enrollment tax. The United States Courts in Pennsylvania, Delaware and New Jersey have decided that there is no authority for the collection of this tax, notwithstanding which the collectors continue to seize the boats. Mr. Gibbons, in his letter to the President, says that in dissolving the injunction of the courts the Secretary has rendered himself liable to impeachment, and that it is his intention to present Mr. Delano to the House of Representatives. Mr. Richardson, on being spoken to about the matter to-night, intimated that the orders complained of had not emanated from him but from some of the bureau heads.

The Question of Specie Payment.

The very low figure to which gold went today is regarded as presaging an early specie resumption. The Secretary of the Treasury states that he would not be surprised if gold should in a short time go down to five per cent. It is thought here that nothing is to prevent the speedy substitution of silver as a circulating medium for fractional currency.

Senators Absent.

Several gentlemen connected with the Samana Bay Company have come here and had interviews with the Secretaries of State and the Navy, with a view to induce the government to take some measures to protect their interests in the complications now prevailing in San Domingo.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 17, 1873.

The Boston Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry.

The members of the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry seem to be reversing the old adage, and are figuratively beating their plow shares and pruning hooks into the implements of warfare against the recently established Boston Grange. It appears that that Grange was organized by grain speculators, who, it is alleged are more or less in league with railroad monopolies and grain rings, and therefore a very objectionable class to the hard handed sons of toil. The National Grange do not recognize grain merchants within their circle, and have recalled the charter granted, charging that it was obtained under false colors. The Boston city speculators, however, have not, as yet, seen fit to return the desired document. It is the impression that this controversy, more strictly defining the eligibility of members, will result in the organization of a rival society under the designation, "The Patrons of Industry."

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 19 1873.

The Brunot Treaty—Indians "Doing" Washington.

The delegation of Ute Indians headed by Ouvay, now in the city for the purpose of settling the financial provisions of the Brunot treaty, ceding the San Juan mining region in Southwestern Colorado, expect to meet the Secretary of the Interior on Tuesday. The territory is a most valuable acquisition. These Indians are on their first visit to Washington, and during the delay attending the absence of the Secretary have been occupying their time in visiting the public buildings. The sights seem to be entirely beyond their comprehension. They asked whether the building was cut out of rock, and when told that it was built in pieces they insisted upon seeing the men, for, said they, it must have been built by the Great Spirit, and not by men. Dispatches recieved here state that there are more delegations on their way.

The Last Modoc Execution.

It is said that after execution the heads of Captain Jack and Schonchin were severed from the bodies and placed in alcohol, and have been forwarded to the Army Medical Museum in this city.

Jay Cooke & Co.

There is a feeling on the part of the creditors of Jay Cook to oppose the appointment of Rollins as trustee for the firm. The failure to secure this appointment will result in the commencement of proceedings in bankruptcy.

The First National Bank.

The depositors of the First National bank have been requested to hand in their bank books in order to facilitate the presentation of claims and the adjustment of accounts. It is the general impression that depositors will receive at least seventy per cent.

Northern Pacific Railroad Bonds.

A movement is being started to secure Congressional indorsement of the Northern Pacific Railroad bonds. The principal ground for this request will be the opening of a valuable region. It is known also that a large number of emigrants have settled along the line, and the permanent abandonment of the work will bring great suffering as well as loss upon them. The part the government has already taken in the way of grants of lands will necessitate some further legislation.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 20, 1873.

Professor Baird and Fish Culture.

Professor Spencer F. Baird, of the Smithsonian Institution, Government Fish Commissioner, has returned from his summer's experiments in stocking the principal streams on the New England coast. He has completed his report for 1872, and will send it to the government printers this week. His report of his summer's labors is also being hastened, in order to be able to submit both to Congress during the coming session. The scientific attainments of Professor Baird, and his familiarity with all matters relating to the propagation of fish by artificial means, as it might be termed, will add a large fund of valuable information respecting the important question of the fish and fisheries of the United States.

The Chief Justiceship.

The arrival of Senators Edmunds and Conkling in the city has revived speculations respecting the Chief Justiceship. Edmunds has been summering in Europe and but just returned to New York last week. He is early on the ground, and doubtless in the President's mind is prominently associated with the high office to be filled. The impression is, however, is that Conkling has the best chance of the office, though it is admitted on all hands that Edmunds is the superior of the two in legal knowledge and experience. There are several other Senators in the city in connection with business at the Department.

The Temperance Question.

A canvass of the members of the newly elected District Legislature by temperance people, it is stated, shows that a majority are in favor of Local Option. Temperance advocates accordingly expect to secure the passage of a bill submitting the question of Local Option for the District of Columbia to a vote of the people.

Hostilities at Panama—Non-Combatants Protected by United States Marines.

PANAMA, October 8.—Hostilities have broken out between General Neira, President, and General Correnso, who has been entirely deposed from that office. On the 24th ult. the rebels, having emerged from the woods, opened fire on the city which they kept up with slight intermission until the 9th inst., when they retired to the woods. They were armed with rifles. The government troops had the advantage of cannon, and did considerable damage to the suburban dwellings. While the firing was going on, Admiral Almy, of the United States Navy, arrived and landed one hundred and fifty men at the railroad station, and at the request of the government placed sixty men in the city square. The government having ordered all trains approaching the city to be stopped and the passengers searched. Admiral Almy placed a guard of United States marines on the trains, with orders to shoot down all armed men who should attempt any interference, thus relieving the passengers of annoyance and interruption. The troops assigned by the government of Columbia to protect teams across the isthmus, have joined the rebels. A Constitutional Assembly is in session endeavoring to make peace, but those in arms outside the city do not recognize its authority, and have ordered a forced loan of twenty thousand dollars on the city and forty thousand dollars on the provinces. It is hoped Admiral Almy will continue to give his protection to non-combatants, and that the United States and Columbian authorities will come to some understanding whereby a repetition of the outrages may be prevented.

Revolution in Mexico.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 18.—Specials from Tucson of date October 11th, contains news of a revolution in Sonora as follows: A letter from Guaymas states that a pronunciamento was issued at Promontoris on September 18th by the Gobernant and Barbezia against the authorities of the State of Sonora, in favor of a return to the State Constitution of November, 1872.

The revolutionists have taken Alamos, and hold the entire district south of that place. They levied a contribution of thirty-two thousand dollars on the merchants of Alamos which was paid. They have a force of three hundred and fifty men well armed. Governor Fenochio has taken the field in person, and is organizing a force of eight hundred men to go against them. The chances now seem that the Governor will crush the revolt at the outset, but all agree that if he should lose the first engagement the revolution will extend over the whole State. It will probably prove disastrous to his political power. Hundreds of poor, starving natives are coming on all the roads to Arizona, and are destitute of food and clothing. All communications with the Capital are cut off.

The Elections.

THE LEGISLATURE.

List of Members Elect—Republican Majority on Joint Ballot 29.

We give below a list of members elect to the Pennsylvania Legislature, as far as ascertained, conceding all doubtful districts to the opposition. It will be seen that the Senate will be composed of 20 Republicans, 19 Democrats and 1 Independent Republican; the House of Representatives of 61 Republicans and 39 Democrats, the Republican majority on joint ballot being 29:

SENATE.

III. Philadelphia—John Lamon, R. gain.
V. Chester and Delaware—Thos. E. Cooper, R.
VI. Montgomery—*William A. Yeakle, R., gain.
VII. Bucks and Northampton—*Harmon Yerkes, Jr., D.
VIII. Berks—*Daniel Ermentrout, D.
X. Schuylkill—*O. P Bechtel, D.
XI. Lehigh and Carbon—Edwin Albright, D.
XVII. Snyder, Perry, Northumberland and Union—Andrew H. Dill, D.
XXII. Center, Juniata, Mifflin, and Huntingdon—*Joseph S. Waream, D.
XXIII. Allegheny—George H Anderson.
XXIX. Crawford—*George K. Anderson, R.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Philadelphia—First ward, Geo. Handy Smith, R.; Second, *J. E. Kennedy, D.; Third, Samuel Josephs, R.; Fourth, *Harry O'Neill, R.; Fifth, *Jas. O'Brien, R.; Sixth, Chas. A Porter, R.; Seventh, John McCullough, R.; Eighth, *John A. Reyburn, R.; Ninth, W. H. Vodges, R.; Tenth, *Albert Crawford, D.; Eleventh, *W. W. Worrell, R.; Twelfth, Joseph R. Ash, R.; Thirteenth, *J. N. Wood, R.; Fourteenth, *W. J. Roney, R.; Fifteenth, *Robert Gillespie, R.; Sixteenth, *J. W. Jones, R.; Seventeenth, *Charles B. Salter, R.; Eighteenth, J. N. Neal, R.

Adams—1 Democrat.
Allegheny—H. H. McCormick, R.; S. J. Wainwright, R.; J. C. Newmyer, R.; A. B. Young, R.; *A. C. Hays, R.; *B. C. Christy, R.; *Henry Gerwig, R.
Armstrong—*Robert Armstrong, R.
Beaver, Butler and Washington—S. J. Cross, R.; J. Allison, R.; *A. L. Campbell, R.; David McKee, R.
Bedford and Fulton—John M. Reynolds, D.
Berks—Michael McCullough, D., Benjamin E. Dry, D. *Dr. A. Smith, R.
Blair—*S. McCune, R.
Bradford—E. Reed Myer, R., *James H. Webb, R.
Bucks—*E. Higgenbotham, D.; *J. M. Jamison, D.
Cambria—Samuel Henry, R.
Cameron, Elk and Jefferson—David P. Baird, D.
Carbon and Monroe—*E. C. Dimmick, D.
Center—John B. Orvis, D.
Chester—Evan Jones, R., *Peter G. Carey, R.
Clarion and Forest—*M. Williams, D.
Clearfield—*Dr. J. W. Potter, D.
Clinton, Lycoming and Sullivan—A. C. Noyes, D., *Theodore Hill, R., gain.
Columbia—Charles B. Brockway, D.
Crawford—Frederick Bates, R. M. W. Oliver, R.
Cumberland—*William B. Butler, D.
Dauphin and Perry—*J. E. Allen, R., *A. Fortenbaugh, R., *John H. Shuey, R.
Delaware—W. C. Talley, D., gain.
Erie—E. H. Wilcox, R., *Henry Butterfield, R.
Fayette—*Jesse L. Hounsom, R., gain.
Franklin—*G. W. Welsh, D., gain.
Greene—Jacob Hupp, D.
Huntingdon—W. A. Burchinell, R.
Indiana—Daniel Ramey, R.
Juniata and Mifflin—Jerome Hetrick, D.
Lancaster—Amos H. Myrin, R., H. H. Tshudy, R., *J. L. Shuman, R.
Lawrence—R. S. N. Morgan, R.
Lebanon—Wm. M. Coffman, R.
Lehigh—Robt. Steckel, D., *James Kimmel, D.
Luzerne—*Dr. Pressler, D., *Michael Crogan, D., *G. R. Moore, D., *P. W. Loftus, D.
Lycoming—*Col. Sipenahan, R., gain.
Montgomery—*Joshua Ashbridge, R., gain; W. Nyes, R.
Northumberland and Montour—A. T. Dewitt, D., Jesse Ammerman, D.
Northampton—*C. G. Pyle, D., G. M. Stier, D.
Pike and Wayne—*W. H. Dimmick, D.
Potter and McKean—Charles S. Jones, R.
Schuylkill—*Edward Wm. Morgan, D., Thomas Egan, D., *F. L. Foster, D.
Snyder and Union—Charles S. Wolfe, R.
Somerset—Jacob R. McMillen, R.
Susquehanna and Wyoming—*A. P. Walker, R., H. M. Jones, R.
Tioga—John I. Mitchel, R.
Venango—D. C. Wagner, R.
Warren—Geo. W. Allen, R.
Westmoreland—*B. B. Piper, D.; *J. L. Toner, D.
York—Wm. Bowers, D.

*New members.

Recapitulation.

SENATE.

Members holding over, Republicans	15
Democrats	7
Elected this year, Republicans	5
Democrats	1
Total	20 13

The 13 opposition members include A. K. McClure, Independent Republican from Philadelphia.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Republicans	61
Democrats	39
Republican majority	22
Republican majority in Senate	7
Republican majority on joint ballot	29

OFFICIAL MAJORITIES.

PHILADELPHIA, October 18.—Official majority by counties:

Bucks—Hutchinson, Democrat, 413; Ludlow, Democrat, 281.
Carbon—Mackey, Republican, 71; Gordon, Republican 161.
Lehigh—Ludlow, Democrat, 4,109; Hutchinson, Democrat, 4,108.
Lycoming—Ludlow, Democrat, 207; Hutchinson, Democrat, 454.
Lancaster—Gordon, Republican, 3,611; Mackey, Republican, 3,044.
Cumberland—Hutchinson, Democrat, 832; Ludlow, Democrat, 647.
Montgomery—Hutchinson, Democrat, 200.

LEHIGH—OFFICIAL.

	Rep.	Dem.
Supr'e Judge—Gordon	3,674	Ludlow..... 4,666
State Treas'r—Mackey	3,924	Hutchinson 4,661
Senate—Strubbers	3,696	Albright..... 4,555
Assembly—Camp	3,945	Steckel..... 4,329
	3,614	Kimpett..... 4,348
Associate Judge—Klotier	3,662	Laury..... 4,666
Treasurer—Roth	3,659	Hendricks..... 4,558
Commissioner—Weiss	3,709	Quigley..... 4,422
P. Director—Balliet	3,727	Erdman..... 4,558
Jury Com—Snyder	3,714	Hartzog..... 4,601

NORTHUMBERLAND—OFFICIAL.

	Rep.	Dem.
Supr'e Judge—Gordon	3,307	Ludlow..... 3,421
State Treas'r—Mackey	3,373	Hutchinson..... 3,434
Senate—Wagoneller	3,122	Dill..... 3,629
Assembly—Bass	3,336	Dewitt..... 3,439
	3,306	Ammerman..... 3,187
Reg. & Rec.—Caldwell	3,204	Shipman..... 3,474
Treasurer—Savidge	3,318	Haag..... 3,399
Commissioner—Lenker	3,345	Reitz..... 3,383
Jury Com.—Leighow	3,366	Schwartz..... 3,367
Auditor—Priestley	3,316	Ehrgott..... 3,428

BERKS—OFFICIAL.

	Rep.	Dem.
Supreme Judge—Gordon	8,884	Ludlow..... 7,967
State Treas'r—Mackey	8,512	Hutchinson..... 7,992
Senate—Clymer	3,942	Ermentrout..... 7,449
Assembly—Fisher	8,923	Dry..... 7,924
	3,898	McCullough..... 7,691
	3,963	Smith..... 7,803
Treasurer—Brown	3,911	Nagle..... 7,903
Commiss'r—Wanmher	3,876	Fry..... 7,924
	3,866	Shoener..... 7,920
Poor Director—Puwelle	3,925	Strunk..... 7,816
Auditor—Shonour	3,940	Hinnis..... 7,805
Coroner—D. Fox	3,939	J. Fox..... 7,776
Jury Com.—Hollenbach	3,922	Lancks..... 7,909

VENANGO—OFFICIAL.

	Rep.	Dem.
Supr'e Judge—Gordon	2,420	Ludlow..... 2,229
State Treas'r—Mackey	2,397	Hutchinson..... 2,259
Assembly—McCreary	2,568	Kernan..... 2,182
Treasurer—J. P. Mackey	2,225	Sowers..... 2,555
Commissioner—Grant	2,412	Siggins..... 2,405
Jury Com.—Braden	2,460	Muse..... 2,250
Coroner—Hughes	2,393	Cochran..... 2,278
Auditor—Frew	2,461	Duffield..... 2,276

LANCASTER—OFFICIAL.

	Rep.	Dem.
Supr'e Judge—Gordon	7,933	Ludlow..... 4,889
State Treas'r—Mackey	7,933	Hutchinson..... 4,889
Associate Judge—Libhart	8,469	Spencer..... 4,624
Assembly—Eshleman	8,407	Albright..... 4,504
	8,469	McIlvaine..... 4,559
	8,372	Davis..... 4,606
Recorder—Deffenbach	8,453	Bremmer..... 4,616
Treasurer—Hinebaugh	8,504	Kreider..... 4,596
Commissioner—Wood	8,119	Keller..... 4,995
Jury Com.—Richards	8,501	Slaymaker..... 4,595
Auditor—Ebey	8,507	Erb..... 4,591

CENTRE—OFFICIAL.

	Rep.	Dem.
Supr'e Judge—Gordon	2,533	Ludlow..... 2,220
State Treas'r—Mackey	2,585	Hutchinson..... 2,168
Assembly—Allen	2,585	Hutchinson..... 2,168
Sheriff—Shearman	2,572	Davis..... 2,056
Prothonotary—Waters	3,581	No opposition.
Commissioner—Wheelock	2,598	Preston..... 1,774
Auditors—Mudge	1,794	Baxter..... 1,791
	1,816	Chase..... 1,909
Coroner—Chase	1,840	Axtell..... 1,777
Jury Com.—Warren	1,799	Courson..... 1,796

BLAIR—OFFICIAL.

	Rep.	Dem.
Supreme Judge—Gordon	3,114	Ludlow..... 2,576
State Treasurer—Mackey	3,062	Hutchinson..... 2,594
Assembly—McCune	2,988	Funk..... 2,611
Sheriff—Robb	3,184	Hoover..... 2,513
Commissioner—Clark	3,253	Haggerty..... 2,510
Prothonotary—Fichtner	3,682	Stewart..... 2,952
Jury Com.—Bell	3,196	Mattosh..... 2,529
Auditor—Wilson	3,085	Fox..... 2,588
Coroner—Lykens	3,147	Hickey..... 2,547
Auditor—Knox	3,156	Holliday..... 2,670

DAUPHIN—OFFICIAL.

	Rep.	Dem.
Supreme Judge—Gordon	5,114	Ludlow..... 3,496
State Treasurer—Mackey	5,219	Hutchinson..... 3,323
Assembly—Bergner	4,539	Wickersham..... 3,955
	Forlenbaugh	4,961 Smith..... 3,526
	Fox	4,636 Verbeke..... 3,159
Prothonotary—Fox	4,636	Verbeke..... 3,954
Solicitor—Detweiler	5,261	DeWitt..... 3,292
Register—Duey	5,365	Bruce..... 3,213
Treasurer—Early	734	Shoop..... 3,921
Com'r—Swab	5,100	Stine..... 3,538
Auditor—Ingram	5,257	Rodarmel..... 2,985
Jury Com'r—Robinson	5,165	Moyer..... 4,265

SCHUYLKILL—OFFICIAL.

	Rep.	Dem.
Supreme Judge—Gordon	6,684	Ludlow..... 5,911
State Treas'r—Mackey	6,706	Hutchinson..... 5,817
Senate—Foraker	6,987	Bechtel..... 7,422
Assembly—Kaufman	6,774	Eagan..... 7,581
	6,568	Parker..... 7,804
	Morgan	7,214 Boyer..... 5,660
Treasurer—Barlow	7,669	Waldner..... 7,134
Commissioner—Bertolet	6,933	Conrad..... 7,378
P. Director—McQuail	6,117	Stutzman..... 7,535
Jury Com'r—Helms	6,324	Kohler..... 7,474
	7,267	O'Brien..... 7,306

CAMBRIA—OFFICIAL.

	Rep.	Dem.
Supreme Judge—Gordon	2,744	Ludlow..... 3,323
State Treas'r—Mackey	2,657	Hutchinson..... 3,369
Assembly—Henry	2,768	Lenahan..... 2,820
Sheriff—Harris	2,767	Baumer..... 2,973
Treasurer—Griffith	2,917	Rittle..... 3,053
Commissioner—Conrad	2,854	Glass..... 3,063
	2,888	Weakland..... 3,063
Coroner—Fenton	2,827	Davis..... 3,184
Auditor—Cushon	2,823	Friedhof..... 3,135
Jury Com'r—Baker	2,834	Tupper..... 3,152
Clk Dist Court—Carbon	1,448	Woodruff..... 1,224

PERRY—OFFICIAL.

	Rep.	Dem.
Supreme Judge—Gordon	2,096	Ludlow..... 2,211
State Treas'r—Mackey	2,083	Hutchinson..... 2,246
Senate—Wagoneller	2,096	Dill..... 2,222
Assembly—Shearer	1,981	Rice..... 2,305
	2,100	Smith..... 2,206
	Fenbaugh	2,095 Wilson..... 2,242
Prothonotary—Rice	1,908	Wagenseller..... 2,445
Commissioner—Boden	2,106	Brooks..... 2,180
Treasurer—Burkey	2,118	Sharp..... 2,260
P. Director—Graham	2,126	Moore..... 2,129
Jury Com.—Houk	1,781	Mitchell..... 2,261
Director—Clemson	2,068	Orris..... 2,271

ERIE—OFFICIAL.

	Rep.	Dem.
Supreme Judge—Gordon	3,581	Ludlow..... 2,706
State Treas'r—Mackey	3,602	Hutchinson..... 2,899
Assembly—Wilcox	3,611	Kelly..... 3,098
	Butterfield	4,568 Taylor..... 2,163
Sheriff—Hyner	3,457	Moore..... 3,450
Clerk Of Courts—Prindle	3,549	Hopkins..... 2,905
Commis'rs—Silverthorn	3,474	Hartleb, Ind.. 1,767
P. Director—Dunn	4,392	Phillips..... 2,057
Jury Com.—Grant	3,459	Leslie..... 2,798
Auditor—Thomas	4,374	McClure..... 2,502

Election on primary system—Crawford plan, 794; Clarion plan, 1,771; delegates, 68.

WARREN OFFICIAL.

	Rep.	Dems.
Supreme Judge—Gordon	1,785	Ludlow..... 1,657
State Treasurer—Mackey	1,785	Hutchinson..... 1,662
Assembly—Allen	1,803	Pearl..... 1,661
Sheriff—Sheasman	1,812	Davis..... 2,056
Prothonotary—Waters	3,581	No opposition.
Commissioner—Wheelock	1,598	Preston..... 1,774
Auditors—Mudge	1,794	Baxter..... 1,791
	1,816	Chase..... 1,909
Coroner—Chase	1,840	Axtell..... 1,777
Jury Com.—Warren	1,799	Courson..... 1,796

Allegheny County

Official Election Returns.

GORDON'S MAJORITY, 4 029.

MACKEY'S MAJORITY, 5,209.

Vote on the County Ticket in Detail.

The Return Judges concluded their labors Friday, and report the official vote of the county for the several offices as will be found below. The return does not include the votes of Moon township, the first precinct of the Twenty-second ward, the first precinct of the Twelfth ward and the Twenty-seventh and Thirty-fourth wards. The first two were rejected on account of informalities, and the others had not been returned.

Following is the count as certified to by W. W. Thomson, President of the Board and M. F. Cassidy and James K. Case, Secretaries:

SUPREME JUDGE.

Isaac G. Gordon, R	12,237
James R. Ludlow, D	8,069
Gordon over Ludlow	4,168

STATE TREASURER.

Robert W. Mackey, R	12,012
Francis M. Hutchinson, D	8,591
Mackey over Hutchinson	3,421

PRESIDENT JUDGE.

Thomas Ewing, R	12,366
Thos. C. Lazzer, D	8,818
Ewing's majority	3,488

ASSOCIATE JUDGE DISTRICT COURT.

J. W. F. White, R	11,925
J. H. Bailey, D	8,997
White's majority	2,978

STATE SENATOR.

George H. Anderson, R	11,508
James Salisbury, D	6,937
John M. Davis, I. L	1,248
James McCandless, F	1,559
Anderson over Salisbury	4,508
Anderson over all	1,761

ASSEMBLY.

First City District.

Henry H. McCormick, R	2,738
N. S. Stokeley, D	921
John Lang, I. L	29
Sam'l Glass, F	132
McCormick over all	1,646

Second City District.

S. J. Wainwright, R	1,989
Samuel P. Patterson, D	921
George Clay, I. L	14
A. N. McGonnigle, F	161
Wainwright over all	824

COUNTY DISTRICTS.

J. C. Newmyer, R	7,258
A. B. Young, R	7,384
A. C. Hays, R	7,321
B. C. Christy, R	7,359
Henry Gerwig, R	7,595
Wm. D. Woodwell, D. and I. L	3,660
William Haslett, D	4,072
George H. Hughes, D. and I. L	3,915
R. B. Guthrie, D. and I. L	3,878
A. G. Thoburn, D. and I. L	5,066
Benjamin Rogers, I. L	1,345
James L. Cline, I. L	1,394
D. J. Rogers, F	161
Jonathan Gallagher, F	161
Thomas H. Rabe, F	161
Thomas P. Hershberger, F	161
Frank Patterson, F	1,310

PROTHONOTARY.

R. F. Kennedy, R	11,997
Francis A. Klein, D	6,384
James Richardson, I. L	353
Andrew Klein, F	1,015
Kennedy over Klein	5,613
Kennedy over all	2,699

COUNTY TREASURER.

Samuel Kilgore, R	13,187
Jos. H. Irwin, D	5,555
W. W. Greer, F	1,617
Kilgore over Irwin	7,632
Kilgore over all	6,015

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

August Beckert (3 years), R	11,841
James G. Murray (3 years), R	12,637
A. R. Hughes (1 year), D. and I. L	4,543
W. McCormick (2 years), D. and I. L	4,549
Isaac Mills, Sr., (3 years), F	1,716
John Thompson (2 years), F	1,766

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

John McClelland, R	12,382
Philip H. Stevenson, D	5,936
Peter O'Hanlon, I. L	1,292
Joseph Birmingham, F	2,293

CORONER.

Wm. McCallin, R	11,983
John L. Williams, D. & I. L	7,630
W. G. Warren, F	1,663

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

Thomas Varner, R	3,538
Philip H. Stevenson, D	2,936
Samuel Stott, F	293
William Elliott, F	674

Supreme Judge, State Treasurer, President Judge District Court, Associate Judge District Court, State Senate.

DISTRICTS.	SUPREME JUDGE.	STATE TREASURER.	PRESIDENT JUDGE.	ASSOCIATE JUDGE.	STATE SENATE.
	Isaac G. Gordon, R.	Robert W. Mackey, R.	Thomas Ewing, R.	J. W. F. White, R.	George H. Anderson.
PITTSBURGH.					
1st ward	206	126	206	126	206
2d ward	154	94	154	94	154
3d ward	360	208	360	208	360
4th ward	302	177	302	177	302
5th ward	302	177	302	177	302
6th ward	302	177	302	177	302
7th ward	145	87	145	87	145
8th ward	306	190	306	190	306
9th ward	102	103	104	104	103
10th ward	29	50	30	50	29
11th ward	62	60	61	61	62
BOROUGHS.					
McKeesport, 1st ward	84	61	84	84	79
McKeesport, 2d ward	94	96	96	97	96
McKeesport, 3d ward	42	41	42	42	41
Braddock	83	71	71	71	71
Elizabeth	56	56	56	58	57
Sewickley	121	120	120	116	116
Sharpsburg	102	103	104	104	103
West Elizabeth	22	20	20	21	22
Turtle Creek	41	44	44	44	44
Millvale	9	8	8	8	8
Believue	24	26	27	26	27
Chartiers	41	53	52	52	49
Mansfield	48	52	42	46	42
Temperanceville	32	37	42	42	42
Etna	96	101	99	99	102
TOWNSHIPS.					
Kilbuck, 1st precinct	51	52	52	52	52
Kilbuck, 2d precinct	45	46	46	46	45
Leet	45	45	45	45	42
Plum	91	91	87	91	91
Penn	90	90	90	90	90
Elizabeth, 1st precinct	5	8	8	8	8
Elizabeth, 2d precinct	20	19	19	19	16
Elizabeth, 3d precinct	29	29	29	29	29
Elizabeth, 4th precinct	58	57	58	58	58
Mifflin	77	78	84	80	81
Baldwin, 1st precinct	16	16	16	16	16
Robinson, 2d precinct	50	52	53	47	53
McCormick over all	1,646				

Second City District.

S. J. Wainwright, R	1,989
Samuel P. Patterson, D	921
George Clay, I. L	14
A. N. McGonnigle, F	161
Wainwright over all	824

COUNTY DISTRICTS.

J. C. Newmyer, R	7,258
A. B. Young, R	7,384
A. C. Hays, R	7,321
B. C. Christy, R	7,359
Henry Gerwig, R	7,595
Wm. D. Woodwell, D. and I. L	3,660
William Haslett, D	4,072
George H. Hughes, D. and I. L	3,915
R. B. Guthrie, D. and I. L	3,878
A. G. Thoburn, D. and I. L	5,066
Benjamin Rogers, I. L	1,345
James L. Cline, I. L	1,394
D. J. Rogers, F	161
Jonathan Gallagher, F	161
Thomas H. Rabe, F	161
Thomas P. Hershberger, F	161
Frank Patterson, F	1,310

PROTHONOTARY.

R. F. Kennedy, R	11,997
Francis A. Klein, D	6,384
James Richardson, I. L	353
Andrew Klein, F	1,015
Kennedy over Klein	5,613
Kennedy over all	2,699

COUNTY TREASURER.

Samuel Kilgore, R	13,187
Jos. H. Irwin, D	5,555
W. W. Greer, F	1,617
Kilgore over Irwin	7,632
Kilgore over all	6,015

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

August Beckert (3 years), R	11,841
James G. Murray (3 years), R	12,637
A. R. Hughes (1 year), D. and I. L	4,543
W. McCormick (2 years), D. and I. L	4,549
Isaac Mills, Sr., (3 years), F	1,716
John Thompson (2 years), F	1,766

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

John McClelland, R	12,382
Philip H. Stevenson, D	5,936
Peter O'Hanlon, I. L	1,292
Joseph Birmingham, F	2,293

CORONER.

Wm. McCallin, R	11,983
John L. Williams, D. & I. L	7,630
W. G. Warren, F	1,663

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

Thomas Varner, R	3,538
Philip H. Stevenson, D	2,936
Samuel Stott, F	293
William Elliott, F	674

County Treasurer, County Commissioners and Coroner.

DISTRICTS.	COUNTY TREASURER.	COUNTY COMMISSIONER.	COUNTY COMMISSIONER.	CORONER.	DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.
	Samuel Kilgore, R.	August Beckert, R.	James G. Murray, R.	Wm. McCallin, R.	Thomas Varner, R.
PITTSBURGH.					
1st ward	206	126	206	126	206
2d ward	154	94	154	94	154
3d ward	360	208	360	208	360
4th ward	302	177	302	177	302
5th ward	302	177	302	177	302
6th ward	302	177	302	177	302
7th ward	145	87	145	87	145
8th ward	306	190	306	190	306
9th ward	102	103	104	104	103
10th ward	29	50	30	50	29
11th ward	62	60	61	61	62
BOROUGHS.					
McKeesport, 1st ward	84	61	84

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 21, 1873.

The Pittsburgh Defalcation Deficiencies.

An effort is being made to induce the government to abandon the criminal proceedings against ex-Postmaster Stewart, of Pittsburgh, he promising in that case to refund the amount of his defalcation. No definite understanding has yet been reached, but it is generally believed that everything else being satisfactory the suit will be dropped. The government, however, is not disposed to settle matters quite so readily, holding the opinion that delinquent officials should be made to feel the utmost rigor of the law.

Report of the Chief of Engineers.

The forthcoming report of Gen. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers of the United States Army, will contain the following recommendations respecting the improvements of the Western rivers and harbors, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875: Seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars is asked for improvements of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers; four hundred thousand for Toledo Harbor; one hundred and fifty thousand for Maumee river and the same for Sandusky river; one hundred and thirty thousand for Huron harbor; five thousand for Vermillion harbor and Cleveland harbor. The appropriation for the fiscal year will be expended in securing the piers seriously threatened by an attack of the waves and collisions of vessels. The piers need extensive repairs, for which an appropriation is asked. The construction of the proposed harbor of refuge at this place will materially diminish the annual expenses of making the improvements. The amount required for the next fiscal year is thirty thousand five hundred dollars; for Grand river harbor, Ohio, thirty thousand; Ashtabula harbor, eighty thousand; Erie harbor, seventy-five thousand; Port Clinton harbor, Ohio, sixty thousand; Dunkirk harbor, New York, one hundred thousand; Buffalo harbor, New York, six hundred thousand; Olcott harbor, New York, forty thousand; Oswego harbor, New York, three hundred thousand; preservation of the Falls of St. Anthony and the construction of a clock and dam at Meeker's Island, Minnesota, two hundred thousand each; Minnesota river, thirty thousand; Upper Mississippi, seventy-two thousand, of which thirty thousand is for a new steamer, to replace the Colfrey, and the balance to meet the current expenses of the two steamers during the fiscal year; Des Moines rapids, eight hundred thousand; Rock Island rapids, one hundred and twelve thousand; Illinois river, one hundred and fifty thousand; Mississippi river, from the Missouri to the Ohio river, six hundred thousand; Osage river, Missouri, one hundred and twenty-five thousand; Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas, White and Red rivers, three hundred and seventy-three thousand; Ohio, Monongahela, Great Kanawha and Wabash rivers, four hundred thousand; Louisville and Portland canal, one hundred thousand; Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, eight hundred and forty thousand; mouth of the Mississippi at Southwest pass and at pass A. L'Outre, one hundred and sixty thousand; preventing the raft from Red river, fifty thousand. At Chicago harbor, Illinois, it is proposed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, to finish the break-water and to extend the north pier four hundred feet. The construction of the south pier will be deferred until it is determined whether wharves are to be built on the west side of the new harbor. The amount required for the prosecution of this work, together with other improvements and repairs for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, is estimated at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. At Calumet harbor, Illinois, during this season, the north pier will be extended three hundred and fifty feet, and the south pier three hundred feet. The cost of the rapid progress of the city of Chicago this harbor will soon be of great utility, the amount of the appropriation required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, is seventy-five thousand dollars. At Michigan City harbor, Indiana, it is expected that by the close of the present season the east pier will be nearly completed. Two hundred feet will, it will be necessary until the completion of the breakwater. The amount of appropriation required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, is one hundred thousand dollars. General Humphreys, in his report, complains of bridges built and in course of erection on navigable waters without authority from the United States. He suggests that the attention of Congress be called to the matter, and urges legislation so as to prevent these obstructions to navigation.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 22, 1873.

Report on Fortifications.

The report of the army respecting fortifications says that the defenses of Philadelphia are much less advanced than those of New York, Boston, Portland and San Francisco; at the same time this city is the second in wealth and population of the country, and the foremost in manufacture. The Delaware is the most important ship building region of the nation, and is about to become the seat of its principal naval establishments. Fort Mifflin will be prepared during the year for twenty-seventeen large guns, being nearly all that are proposed for that position, which is marshy and low, but Red Bank, opposite, being now the property of the United States, that fine site, twenty to forty feet above the river, ought to be occupied as speedily as possible. Below the Fort Delaware line, the preparatory work for the fifteen guns has been effected, and the batteries themselves can now be vigorously advanced. At the Breakwater harbor, a site long in contemplation has been ceded to the government by the State of Delaware, on which a battery should be placed and provision should be made at the Breakwater structure itself for mounting and carrying a number of seventeen-inch and equivalent guns.

The Chiefs of Fire Departments.

The members of the National Convention of Chiefs of Fire Departments, for several days in session at Baltimore, visited this city to-day. At the depot they were met by the district officials and shown places of interest. This afternoon they witnessed the rallying of the fire department of the city. In response to a general alarm, signals were given and prevented by Chief Cronin, of this city, was also tested with success. The party returned to-night.

National Statuary Gallery Projected—Lack of Appreciation by the States—No Action by Pennsylvania—The Statuary Hall—Contributions Already Made—Miscellaneous Statuary—Paintings—Importance of Fit Selections from States—Design of the Gallery—How General Kearney was Chosen—Native Pennsylvanians Should be Commemorated—Distinguished Pennsylvanians of Massachusetts Switzerland, &c.—Native Productions—Wayne and Other Military Heroes—Benjamin Rush—Lindley Murray, the Grammarian—Nicholas Biddle—John Fulton—David Rittenhouse—A Suggestion of the Names of Wayne and Fulton.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 20, 1873.

In July, 1864, a paragraph in an appropriation bill passed by Congress authorized the President of the United States to invite each and all the States to furnish statues in marble or bronze, not exceeding two in number for each State, of deceased persons who have been citizens thereof and illustrious for their historic renown or for distinguished civic or military service, as the States determine worthy of this commemoration; which so furnished to be placed in the Old Hall of the House of Representatives, in the Capitol of the United States, which is set apart for a National Statuary Hall.

This magnificent idea carried out would in every sense be worthy of the nation, while reproducing in marble and bronze the representative celebrities of the different States, would stimulate the young to deeds of greatness, and would encourage art by diverting it into channels of fruitful and appropriate employment, and by thus bringing together the grandest phases of American character.

It is to be regretted that nine years have already been permitted to pass without a response from a single State of the adoption of this projected National gallery. Two of the smaller States of the Union, Connecticut and Rhode Island, the *latter in fact the smallest*, alone have already responded. New York and New Jersey will soon follow. Pennsylvania, second in population, in wealth, in manufactures and in influence in the political arch of the Union, is yet a blank in this assembly of the great dead, and unfortunately no steps have been taken as yet by any State to fill the place assigned to her.

In order that the large number of readers of the COMMERCIAL may appreciate the action of Congress, we will here give a description of the hall assigned to the use of the proposed gallery. The National Statuary Hall, formerly used as the place of meeting of the House of Representatives, is Grecian in style, having been planned and adapted, by Latrobe, after the remains of the theater at Athens. It consists of a semi-circle of ninety-six feet diameter. The ends of the prostyle and peristyle are separated by a wide projecting surface of freestone, which rises to the top of the order and supports a light arch, which corresponds with the segment of the vaulted ceiling that covers the hall with a height of 36 feet. On the top of the entablature blocking is thirty-five feet, and to the apex of the domed ceiling fifty-seven feet. The semi-prestyle of circular colonnade on the north is composed of four monolithic columns and two antæ. The Italian order; the shafts of solid blocks of variegated marble or breccia, quarried from the banks of the Potomac, above the city. The bases of the columns are freestone. The capitals are of Carrara marble, executed in Italy and designed after those in the Temple of Jupiter Stator at Rome. Hadfield says after the capitals of the Lantern of Demos at Athens. The entablature is of the proportions of that in the former temple, ornamented with dentils and mudillons, enriched with modillions and coffers. The marble, a beautiful dome springs overhead, embellished with bands and fret-ses from the chisel of Bonani. The apex of the dome is pierced by a circular aperture, crowned by a lantern, serving the double purpose of light and ventilation. The style is similar to that of the Pantheon at Rome. On the south side of the hall, forming the loggia, are columns and antæ of the same style as the circular colonnade. Over the entablature of this colonnade springs the beautiful arch of seventy-two feet chord. On the blocking of the cornice beneath is a figure of Liberty in plaster, by Crawford, 1859, originally intended for execution in marble. The figure, seen from the galleries in front, presents a striking effect, and is in every respect worthy of the pupil of the great Canova. On the right is the trustrum of a column, around which the serpent, the symbol of wisdom, is entwining itself, and at the feet of the figure is an American eagle. In the frieze of the entablature under this figure, is sculptured an eagle in stone, with outspread wings, the work of Valaperti, and of very great merit. It may be said that the sculptor very mysteriously disappeared shortly after completing this work. A month after a body resembling his was found in the Potomac. He was a man of retiring disposition and sensitive nature, and it is said that unfavorable comments upon the position of the eagle, having been compared to a common buzzard, insulted him to the fatal deed. The gallery over the loggea when the hall was used for the accommodation of the House of Representatives, was set apart for the ladies, having cushioned seats for the accommodation of two hundred persons; but the general gallery would seat five hundred. Over the north door of the hall opposite where the Speaker's chair formerly stood and on a level with the balustrade of the public gallery stands an exquisitely designed and executed group in marble, by Crawford, 1850. History, her drapery floating in the air, is represented as standing in the winged car of Time and recording the passing events. The car is placed on a globe which is based on relievo are cut the signs of the zodiac. The hours are marked on the face of the wheel of the car.

The following contributions have already been received:

Rhode Island: Maj. Gen. Nathaniel Greene, a distinguished officer of the Revolution, born in Warwick, R. I., 1749, died 1756. Executed in marble by H. K. Brown.

Roger Williams, founder of Rhode Island and promoter of civil and religious liberty in America, born in Wales 1599, died in Providence 1683. In marble by Simmons.

Connecticut: Jonathan Trumbull. Mark's by Ives. An eminent patriot of the Revolution and Governor of Connecticut; born in Lebanon Connecticut 1710, died 1785. From him the term "Brother Jonathan," as applied to the United States, originated.

Roger Sherman, in marble by C. B. Ives, 1870, one of the committee to draught the Declaration of Independence and signer of the same, member of the Constitutional Convention and a Senator of the United States, born in Massachusetts 1721, died in New Haven, Connecticut, 1793.

New York: George Clinton, in bronze, by H. K. Brown, 1873, a statesman and officer of the Revolution, Governor of New York, Vice President of the United States 1808-1813.

Edward Livingston, Secretary of State 1831-1833; now being executed in Italy, in marble, by Palmer of Albany.

The following contributions have been ordered:

New Jersey—Richard Stockton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, a Senator of the United States. In marble, by H. K. Brown. Nearly ready.

Major General Philip Kearney, an officer of the army of the United States. Killed in the receding of 1861-66. In bronze, by H. K. Brown. Nearly ready.

In addition to the State contributions, the hall also contains a plaster copy of the statue of George Washington, at Richmond, representing the Father of his Country in civil attire, with a staff in his hand, his cloak and sword resting on a bundle of rods, and with a city close in the harbor. On the base is the inscription, "The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia caused this statue to be erected, a monument of affection and gratitude to George Washington, who, uniting to the endowments of the warrior, the patriot, and the sage, conducted by his exertions, under the auspices of Heaven, both in establishing the liberty of his country, has rendered himself dear to his fellow-citizens, and given the world an immortal example of true glory. Done in the year of Christ, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, and in the year of the Commonwealth, the twelfth." A marble bust of Washington, by Thomas Ames, 1868, $500, mounted on a beautiful pedestal of Aberdeen granite presented to the Portiech Congress; a bust of Benjamin Franklin, by Caucci, one of Sanders, 1857, $500; bust Thomas Crawford, sculptor, the superb statue of Alexander Hamilton in marble, by Horatio Stone, 1873, $10,000; statue of Abraham Lincoln by Miss Ream, 1866, $10,000, and it is understood that $20,000 more will be required to be fully executed in marble. The general collection of statuary will doubtless be enlarged from time to time.

The beginning of a fine collection of paintings has also been made. On the panel at the eastern end of the prostyle is Thomas Moran's celebrated painting of the Grand Canon of the Yellowstone, purchased by Congress for $10,000. In the opposite panel is a life size portrait of Henry Clay, by John Neagle, 1843, $500, and portraits of John Carroll, of Baltimore, first Roman Catholic Bishop in the United States 1810, died 1815. From him the term "Brother Jonathan," as applied to the United States, originated.

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Roger Sherman, in marble by C. B. Ives, 1870, one of the committee to draught the Declaration of Independence and signer of the same, member of the Constitutional Convention and a Senator of the United States, born in Massachusetts 1721, died in New Haven, Connecticut, 1793.

New York: George Clinton, in bronze, by H. K. Brown, 1873, a statesman and officer of the Revolution, Governor of New York, Vice President of the United States 1808-1813.

Another much talked of Pennsylvanian is Albert Gallatin, born in Switzerland. There are others, and it is safe to say that no State can be more patriotic for having been born in other States or under a foreign flag, but it will be remembered that Penn arrived for the people of Pennsylvania to look into the history of their State to see how many great men of other countries had adopted her soil.

Among the military heroes might be mentioned the following: Richard Butler, an officer of the army of Wayne, born in Chester county in 1745, and unquestionably the most gallant spirit of the Revolution. He came naturally by his military heroism. His grandfather commanded a squadron of dragoons under the Protestant King William, and died in Ireland. He emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1729. His father was an officer in the Indian wars, and a member of the Provincial Legislature. Richard was educated in Philadelphia, 1767-74, farmer and land surveyor; member of Legislature 1774-5; raised a regiment in the native county in 1775; was a Colonel 1776; Brigadier General 1777; was wounded at Brandywine, 1777, he was taken prisoner in the campaign against Burgoyne, opposed to Kosciusko, held with Morgan's riflemen, released. On September 20 was surprised by General Grey near Paoli tavern but retired—demanded Court of Inquiry and was honorably acquitted—afterwards he led the attack of the right wing and was slightly wounded, for bravery on battle field was promoted by Washington. Wayne's most brilliant achievement was the storming of Stony Point on the night of July 15, 1779. Anthony Wayne at the head. A vote of thanks by Congress and a medal were awarded him. After the mutiny of the Pennsylvania line, Wayne, with the remnant of his troops, joined La Fayette in Virginia at Green Spring, 1781, and was ordered to watch what was supposed to be the British rear guard, but it proved to be the whole British army in order of battle, less one hundred horse. It made the American army pause and check the enemy in time to withdraw. He was at the well-known affair with Simcoe defeated Colonel Brown in 1782, and later the Indian Gurtisereg, who was killed. He took possession of Charleston on the evacuation.

After the return of peace Wayne returned to Pennsylvania and served in the Assembly, and was a member of the convention called to revise and amend the Constitution of the State. In 1792 he was called to the command of the army against the Northwestern Indians, and won a victory over them which resulted in a treaty and the acquisition of territory. He was commissioned after the two failures by Harmer and St. Clair. Wayne was appointed sole commissioner to treat with the Northwestern Indians, and to receive the military posts given up by the British. In this capacity he returned to the West, and, after having successfully accomplished his mission, died on Lake Erie, and was buried on the shore of the lake, in the present city of Erie. In 1809 his remains were removed to the cemetery of St. David's church, in Chester county, where they now rest, a monument to his memory erected over them by his comrades.

Among others might be mentioned Gen. Thomas Mifflin, of Philadelphia, an officer of distinguished military and civil services. His selection would be inappropriate, however, in view of his previous influence as one of the chief conspirators in the Conway Cabal, an infamous effort to destroy the authority of Washington. Of others might be named the Generals Joseph Hiester, of Reading, John Cadwalader, born in Philadelphia, and John Shee, also of Philadelphia, John Peter Gabriel Muhlenburg born at Trappe, the veteran John Armstrong the hero of Kittanning and afterwards prominent in many battles of the revolution, and Andrew Porter of Montgomery county.

In medical science might be noted Benjamin Rush, born near Philadelphia in 1745, signer of the Declaration of Independence, Surgeon General in 1777, Physician General 1778, an eminent practitioner and distinguished writer on the yellow fever successfully in Philadelphia in 1793. It is estimated that he saved six thousand lives. He received the appointment of Physician to the Empress Russia, Emperor of Russia and Queen of Etruria.

Another eminent Pennsylvanian was Lindlay Murray, born at Swatara, Lancaster county, near Lancaster, in 1745. Religiously opposed to fighting, he took up the study of the law in Philadelphia. He died near York, England, in 1826. Published his English grammar in 1795.

Other naval heroes might be mentioned Nicholas Biddle, a gallant officer, born in Philadelphia in 1750. After a brilliant career in the West Indies, in 1770, he went to London and entered the British navy, but left this to accompany Captain Phipps in an Arctic expedition. Admiral Horatio Nelson was one of his comrades in this voyage. After the commencement of the revolutionary strife he returned to America, entered the American navy, and had a most brilliant career. On one occasion he captured the Alert, a sloop of war, two hundred Highland troops on board. In 1777 he was appointed to command a frigate building on the Delaware, and sailed for the West Indies. On the way he captured three prizes. On March 7, 1778, in action with the British frigate Yarmouth, sixty-four guns, he was wounded, and while in the hands of the surgeon the Randolph blew up, but four out of three hundred and fifteen on board escaping. Two names more conspicuous than those of any of their contemporaries of distinguished and gallant services, a generate English, Scotch and German stock of Pennsylvania, the best material in the world, in the action of which he has been justly proud, the Puritan

with old Mrs. Schuettler and her son John. The rest of the Schuettler family were then discharged.

PERSONNEL OF THE PRISONERS.

Lizzie Schuettler, alias Kulfers, is of a blonde complexion, medium height, rather stoutly built, and passably prepossessing in appearance. She was born in Brunckbeck, Grand Duchy of Baden, in 1841, and has been in this country but fourteen months. She was employed at washing and as domestic at first at the saloon of Mr. Ullman of Pennsylvania avenue, and subsequently at Mr. Hamburger's in the Thirteenth ward. Whether she was married to John Schuettler or not, is a matter of doubt, as John swears that she was not, while Lizzie swears she was.

John and his mother stand charged as accessories after the fact, not from anything proven against them, but from the fact that they must have known something about it, from their intimate relationship to the culprit.

Detective Mesmer says a much more full and satisfactory confession could have been obtained had a few of the officials visited her in her cell, but she broke down completely when confronted with the crowd in the Grand Jury room.

PUBLIC NUISANCES.

The Latest Decision of the Supreme Court on the Subject—The Kirk Powder Magazine Held to be a Nuisance.

In the case of Weir vs. Kirk, appeal from the decree of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, Justice Sharswood delivered the opinion. This was the "gunpowder magazine" case. Mr. Kirk had selected a piece of ground near Sharpsburg, and erected thereon a magazine for storing powder. Mr. Weir, residing in the immediate neighborhood, asked the Court of Common Pleas to enjoin Mr. Kirk, on the ground that the magazine was a nuisance, in that it was dangerous to life and property. We append a few extracts from the opinion:

"There are many kinds of business, useful and even necessary to a large community—especially where manufacturing is carried on in a large scale—which 'certainly are not nuisances in themselves, but which nevertheless become so in view of the circumstances of the neighborhood in which it is proposed to establish them.

There is a very marked distinction to be observed in reason and equity between the case of a business long established in a populous locality, which has become a nuisance from the growth of population and the erection of dwellings in proximity to it, and that of a new erection intended in such a vicinity. Carrying on an offensive trade for any number of years in a place remote from buildings and public roads, does not entitle their owners to continue it in the same place after houses have been built and roads laid out in the neighborhood, to the occupants of which and travelers upon which it is a nuisance. As the city extends, such business should be removed to the vacant grounds beyond the immediate neighborhood of the residences of the citizens. The public policy as well as the health and comfort of the population of the city, demand. It certainly ought to be a much easier matter, however, to justify a court of equity in stretching forth the strong arm of injunction to compel a man to remove an established business which he has invested his capital and been carrying on business for a long period of time, from that of one who erects into a neighborhood proposing to establish such a business for the first time, and who is met at the threshold of his enterprise by a remonstrance—a notice that if he persists in his purpose application will be made to a court of equity to prevent him. In the case before us the defendant occupies this latter position.

The learned Judge then quoted from the decision of Chief Justice Tilghman in the case of Rex vs. Dunbar, in which it is held: "It is not on the ground alone of their liability to fire, primarily or even secondarily, that powder may properly be dealt with as nuisances, but on account of their liability to explosion by contact with the smallest spark of fire, and the utter impossibility to guard against the consequences ? ret bounds to the injury, which, being instantaneous, extends also to everything that is near within its reach. The destructiveness of these agents results from the impossibility to guard once set in motion infinitely more than from fires which might be kindled in consequence. Persons and property in the neighborhood of a burning building, let it burn ever so fiercely, in most cases have a chance of escaping injury. Not so where explosive forces instantly precipitate anything

—Robinson Bros., Bankers, Fourth avenue, furnish the following report of active Stocks on the Philadelphia Board:

Pennsylvania R. R.	49¾
Reading	72
United Companies	114
Oil Creek	16
Lehigh Valley	55
Phil'a and Erie	16
Pittsburgh 5's	92
A., V. R. R. 7'sconv.	
Central Trans	40¾
Empire Trans	

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, October 22.—There is very little doing in wool, and the market is unchanged; Ohio and Pennsylvania medium treble extra and above Saxon; Wisconsin and Michigan 4@50c for good lines of extra and superfine, and extra pulled from 40c to 55c, according to quality; good demand for delaine and combing fleeces and sales at 55@56c.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, October 18, 1873.

We present to our readers our usual tabulated statement of the condition of our National banks, as shown in their report to the Controller of the Currency, on the 12th of September, 1873, adding to the usual items given the available cash, represented by the currency, both legal tender and National bank notes—held in their vaults and the amount on deposit with other banks and subject to check at sight. These are of special interest, as showing the resources in possession of the banks to meet the drain on their $13,303,616 of deposits.

The manner in which the banks acquitted themselves during the panic calls for no word of praise from us, as the judicious and liberal management which characterized them is universally admitted.

Name.	Capital.	Surplus.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Loans.	Exchanges.	Cash.
First, Pittsburgh	$300,000 00	$300,000 00	$270,000 00	$897,345	$1,197,482	$26,921	$197,482
Third, Pittsburgh	300,000 00	300,000 00	270,000 00	1,335,911	1,962,057	26,921	197,482
Fourth, Pittsburgh	300,000 00	300,000 00	270,000 00	1,335,911	1,962,057	26,921	197,482
Mechanics'	300,000 00	300,000 00	270,000 00	1,335,911	1,962,057	26,921	197,482
Merchants'	300,000 00	300,000 00	270,000 00	1,335,911	1,962,057	26,921	197,482
Commercial	300,000 00	300,000 00	270,000 00	1,335,911	1,962,057	26,921	197,482
Commerce	300,000 00	300,000 00	270,000 00	1,335,911	1,962,057	26,921	197,482
Exchange	300,000 00	300,000 00	270,000 00	1,335,911	1,962,057	26,921	197,482
Iron City	300,000 00	300,000 00	270,000 00	1,335,911	1,962,057	26,921	197,482
Citizens'	300,000 00	300,000 00	270,000 00	1,335,911	1,962,057	26,921	197,482
Union	300,000 00	300,000 00	270,000 00	1,335,911	1,962,057	26,921	197,482
Second	300,000 00	300,000 00	270,000 00	1,335,911	1,962,057	26,921	197,482
Diamond	300,000 00	300,000 00	270,000 00	1,335,911	1,962,057	26,921	197,482
Citizens'	300,000 00	300,000 00	270,000 00	1,335,911	1,962,057	26,921	197,482
Tradesmen's	300,000 00	300,000 00	270,000 00	1,335,911	1,962,057	26,921	197,482
Farmers'	300,000 00	300,000 00	270,000 00	1,335,911	1,962,057	26,921	197,482
Total	$6,000,000 00	$3,616,921	$5,067,762	$13,303,616	$19,615,093	$269,210	$1,974,820

Of the above, the following are Savings Institutions:

Allegheny Savings	$100,000 00	$100,000 00	$90,000 00	$448,566	$638,566	$9,000	$448,566
Citizens' Savings	100,000 00	100,000 00	90,000 00	448,566	638,566	9,000	448,566
Dollar Savings	100,000 00	100,000 00	90,000 00	448,566	638,566	9,000	448,566
Total	$300,000 00	$300,000 00	$270,000 00	$1,345,698	$1,915,698	$27,000	$1,345,698

Grand total, 19 banks, $6,300,000 capital, $3,916,921 surplus, $5,337,762 circulation, $14,649,314 deposits, $21,530,791 loans, $296,210 exchanges, $2,320,518 cash.

Comparing the above with the statement of the previous week, we find the following changes:

	Increase.	Decrease.
Capital		$300,000
Surplus	$300,000	
Circulation		27,000
Deposits	1,345,698	
Loans	1,915,698	
Exchanges	27,000	
Cash		1,345,698

—The condition of the local money market is not very encouraging, the deposits of the banks do not increase as it was doped they would, and the wants of the business community are growing more and more pressing. Rates are not questioned by borrowers, being only too glad to get funds at any rate. It has now been just thirty days since the disturbance began and considering the extent of the panic and the number of heavy failures throughout the country the present condition of affairs is as good as could be reasonably expected.

—The *Financial Chronicle* furnishes the following:

The very favorable condition of railroad business is a good feature, and indicates a healthy condition hence in railroad property at the present time, when the public is inclined to lose sight of the great fact that the internal commerce of the United States is enormous, and so constantly increasing that a great railroad system is almost sure to be prosperous under any good management.

RAILROAD EARNINGS IN SEPTEMBER.

Names.	1873.	1872.	Incr'se.	Decr'se.
Atlantic & Great Western	$254,226	182,838	$	$78,333
Atlantic & Pacific	19,000	18,116	884	
Baltimore & Ohio	1,435,248	1,292,470	142,778	
Bellefontaine & Ind.	22,000	24,000		2,000
Bradford & Minp.	144,961	113,834	31,067	
Central of New Jersey	916,138	628,388	287,749	
Central Pacific	1,292,334	1,394,689	44,355	147,417
Chicago, Danville & Vincennes	72,273	55,390	16 983	
Chicago & North-western	1,541,781	1,303,304	238,477	
Cleveland, Col., Cincinnati & Ind.	432,139	417,227	14,812	
Den. & Rio Grande	35,870	14,396	21,479	
Erie	1,918,247	1,782,282	135,185	
Illinois Central	806,911	744,982	161,931	
Ind., Bloom. & Western	169,453	112,939	44,392	
Kansas Pacific	343,785	341,968	1,817	
Lake Shore & M. S.	1,776,420	1,635,699	140,720	
Marietta & Cincinnati	263,514	191,841	11,673	
Milwaukee & St. Paul	1,193,209	811,961	381,248	
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	402,781	206,299	197,482	
Ohio & Mississippi	371,344	356,845	14,499	
Pacific of Missouri	182,000	152,000	30,000	
St. Louis, Alton & T. H. main	126,258	138,556	444	12,298
St. Louis, Alton & T. H. branch	52,044	38,630	13,414	
St. Louis & Iron Mountain	205,500	194,001	11,499	
St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern	286,244	253,159	51,085	
St. Louis & South-eastern	95,824	69,209	26,615	
Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw	128,161	114,488	13,673	
Tol., Wabash & Western	586,504	566,811	27,693	
West Wisconsin	168,800	44,876	67,124	
Total	$15,567,468	$13,725,638	$2,232,461	$80,631

Net increase, $2,151,830, or 15.68 per cent.

[These are the figures for September, 1873, as reported officially in the annual report for 1873. The company now stands in the exhibit as having earned $2,232,461 more during a material increase this year. As September, 1872, was the last month of the old year, it is probable that the various items were then added to the earnings which did not properly belong in that month.

Among the new railroads whose earnings have not yet been regularly reported, the Chesapeake & Ohio road has been in operation for the month of August, and the returns being as follows: July, $123,375; August, $152,047; September, $176,751.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 22, 1873.

The universal question is "What has become of all the money?" In order to give an intelligent answer, we must find out what in meant by "money." Most of those who ask the question, have no idea themselves what is comprised by the term, and in order to give an authoritative definition, we quote the language of a member of the firm of Barings in London, in considering the subject. He says:

"The act of 1844 treats currency simply as bank notes to bearer: but they who observe critically and practically will see that, except in retail transactions, must recognize an almost endless variety of objects acting more or less directly and with more or less celerity the purposes of money, the change at long or short dates—exchequer bills—India and railroad bonds—Spanish and Dutch and the great money brokers—latterly, postoffice orders for small sums passing from town to town, of which useful description of quasi currency the public will probably be surprised to learn that bills of exchange, 60,000,000 were drawn last year—but above all, deposits, both with the Bank of England and private bankers, are a most essential part of the currency. * * * The bankers' clearing house rolls nothing but the bank notes; but the practical man, engaged in daily operations, knows well that very many pass through his hands without his seeing or touching a bank note, and now many varied securities and objects perform the essential duties of his circulation."

—By one of the late reports of the condition of the National banks of the country they held specie to the amount of $769,544,706 of deposits subject to check at sight, against which they held of actual currency but $123,060,147. At the same time they had on hands checks on other banks amounting to $125,003,099. For all practical purposes of business the whole of the deposit line is used as currency, as when even a merchant wishes to make a payment he simply draws his check against his deposit and passes it to his creditor in payment of his claim. Of the $700,000,000 of National bank and legal tender notes issued by the banks and the government $577,000,000 was in the hands of the private bankers or carried in the pockets of the people.

Such was about the condition of things when the September panic came on, and with it almost universal, of holding on to such currency as came to hand, instead of depositing it as usual in bank. It can easily be seen that if each depositor held back but a small amount of bank notes, it would take but a few days to exhaust the $123,000,000, held by the banks, to which drain of actual currency must be added the fact that by the distrust of the bankers in each other and their fear that the drawers of checks might not be good, nearly the whole system of check currency has been for the time destroyed. The first and most effectual relief has come from the people who are now carrying money in their pockets and are crying out against the banks for not furnishing them with full accommodations as formerly.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government and State bonds in New York to-day:

	Evening.
1881	113
1882	106½
1864	103¾
1865	110¾
1866, new	110¾
1867	111¾
1868	106¼
10-40s	108¾
Currency 6s	109
Gold	108¾
Currency 6s	109
Tennessees, new	68
South Carolina, July	110
North Carolinas, new	59
Missouri 6s	

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street:

October 22, 1872.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:00
	A.M.	A.M.	M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Gold	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾
Western Union Tel.	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	88	88
Quicksilver		33½	33½	33½	33¾	33¾
Pacific Mail	30	30	30	30		
Adams Express		59¾		59		
American Express		58		58		
United States Express						
Wells, Fargo & Co.	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾
New York Central	98½	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
Erie	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
Michigan Central						
Michigan Southern	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾
Illinois Central						
Cleveland & Pittsburgh		92		92		92
Chicago & Rock Island		99¼		99¼		99¼
Chicago & N. W. pref.		89¾		89¾		89¾
Rock Island		91		90¾		90¾
Fort Wayne		91		90¾		90¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh						
St. Paul, pref.		65¾		65¾		65¾
Wabash		45¾		45¾		45¾
Fort Wayne		91		90¾		90¾
Ohio & Mississippi		30		30		30
Union Pacific		18¾		18¾		18¾
Boston & Albany		99		99		99
Boston, Hartford & Erie						
Canton		50		50		50
C. C. & I. C.		99		99		99
Hannibal & St. Joe.		20¾		21		21
Hannibal & St. Jo., pref.		28		28		28

—Robinson Bros., Bankers, Fourth avenue, furnish the following report of active Stocks on the Philadelphia Board:

Pennsylvania R. R.	49¾
Reading	72
United Companies	114
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Lehigh Valley	55
Phil'a and Erie	16
Pittsburgh 5's	92
A., V. R. R. 7'sconv.	
Central Trans	40¾
Empire Trans	

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, October 22.—There is very little doing in wool, and the market is unchanged; Ohio and Pennsylvania medium treble extra and above Saxon; Wisconsin and Michigan 45@50c for good lines of extra and superfine, and extra pulled from 40c to 55c, according to quality; good demand for delaine and combing fleeces and sales at 55@56c.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, October 22, 1873.

REMARKS.—Everything was pleasant and cheerful to-day, so far as the weather was concerned, to indulge a revival in business, and in some instances we were pleased to note that such was the case. With a good stage of water in the rivers, sufficient to let out our boats loaded with produce, merchandise and other manufactures, will no doubt have no other than a good effect on our business here.

The following table shows the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Apples, bbls	4,249	2,761	7,010
Potatoes (Irish), bbls	177	149	326
Bacon, pieces	....	3,745	3,745
Bacon, tierces	419	212	631
Barley, sacks	22,651	13,070	35,721
Corn, sacks	4,911	3,998	8,909
Cheese, boxes	1,925	1,411	3,336
Flour, bbls	10,066	5,989	16,055
Oats, sacks	11,523	5,611	17,134
Potatoes, bush	34,271	27,503	51,774
Rye, sacks	3,192	3,185	6,670
Wheat, sacks	3,563	3,460	7,043

During the past twenty-four hours the following were the receipts of the leading articles of produce: Apples, bbls, 475; Flour, bbls, ... 1,881; Butter pkgs, 25; Potatoes, bush ..... 8,485; Bacon, lbs 62;

The following are the wholesale and retail prices for the various articles enumerated below:

ALES—The demand continues very good for both foreign and home ales. We continue to quote: X, $9; XX, $10; Imperial, $11; India ale $1 ? bbl; Bass' English ale, in kilderkins of 25 gallons, $22 75@24; bbls, $12@12 50; hhds, 68 gallons, $62 50@65; in cases, bottled, $2 75; Guinness and Younger's stouts, $2 75; Caswells & Hazard's ginger ale, $2.

ASHES—Are unchanged as follows: Soda ash, common, 4¼@5c; do refined, 5½@6c; bleaching powder, 2½@3c; pot ash, 9c; pearl ash, 11c; black lead, 4½@6c.

BEANS—Supply good and demand moderate at $2 90@3 00 ? bushel for medium and $2 75@2 90 for navy

BANNER BAKING POWDER—There is a very good trade to report at our previous quotations. ¼ lb cans $1 00 ? doz; ½ lb cans $2; 1 lb cans $3 50; 5 lb cans $36; 10 lb wooden boxes, 40c ? lb.

BISCUITS—Are firm at the following quotations: No. 5 X, $6 00 ? doz; No. 5, $5 25 ? doz; No. 4, $3 ? doz; No. 3, $2 50 ? doz; No. 2, $2 25 ? doz; No. 1, $1 75 ? doz; No. 1 Shakers, $2 50 ? doz; No. 2 shakers, $3 ? doz.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The demand continues quite fair. The stock continues quite ample for all inquiry, and we can quote it at 5@5½c ? lb.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Dealers report that trade can be considered very fair for this season of the year. There has been no change to note since our last report, and we can quote as follows: Hams, extra sugar cured, ? lb, 14½c; shoulders, extra sugar cured, ? lb, 10½c; breakfast bacon, sugar cured, ? lb, 12½c; dried beef, extra sugar cured, ? lb 16½c; long clear sides, ? lb, 11c; sugar cured, per dozen, $7 50; bacon shoulders, ? lb, 9¼c; bacon rib sides, ? lb, 10c; bacon short rib sides, ? lb, 10½c; bacon clear sides, ? lb, 11c; mess pork, ? bbl, $17. Lard, prime leaf, in tierces, ? lb, 9½ refined for consumer use, in tierces, ? lb, 9¾c; refined for summer use, in half bbls, ? lb, 10c; refined in 3 lb cans, ? lb, 12½c. Ham sausage, ? lb, 10

BUTTER—There was little change to-day for choice roll, while there was a fair business doing in solid packed. The receipts, however, have been light, and for choice roll we can quote at 25@27c ? lb, and for solid packed, if good, 20@22c ? lb; if not good, not more than 18@20c ? lb cash or trade.

BROOM CORN—Is in but moderate request, viz: Green, 7¼c; green hurl, 8@8½c; red tip, 4 @6c.

CARBON OIL—Is in fair request at 15@16c ? gal, and 17½ ? gal, retailed from store.

CEMENTS—The following are the retailing quotations: Beeson's Phœnix, $2 25@2 50; Louisville $2 75@3 25; Roseburg, $1 50@1 75; Portland, $2 00; calcined plaster, $4 50; land plaster, $3 00@3 50.

CONFECTIONERY—The fall trade is reported as very good, and we can quote sales at $5 ? case of 4 doz packages.

CANNED GOODS.—There continues to be a very fine trade to report, notwithstanding the extreme figures at which the goods are held. The high prices dealers cannot control as they are compelled to pay high prices themselves. We quote: 2 lbs blackberries, 1½c per can, 2 lbs; 2 lbs white cherries, $3 00; 2 lbs red cherries, $3 00; 2 lbs gooseberries, $2 50; 2 lbs peaches, $2 50; 2 lbs peaches, $3 40; 2½ lbs California peaches, $3 75; 2 lbs pineapple, $2 50; 2 lbs Damson plums, $2 50; 2 lbs pineapple, $2 75; 2 lbs quinces, $2 25; 2 lbs strawberries, $2 50; 2 lbs blueberries, $2 50; 2 lbs raspberries, $2 50; 2 lbs whortleberries, $3 00; 2 lbs string beans, $2 00; 2 lbs Winslow's corn, per doz, $1 60; 2 lbs sugar corn, $2 25; 2 lbs Baltimore corn, $2 25; 2 lbs green pease, $2 00; 2 lbs extra tomato, $2 25; 2 lbs tomatoes, $2 40; 2½ lbs pumpkins, $2 65; 2 lbs Columbia salmon, $4 50; 2 lbs Alaska salmon, $4 50; 2 lbs spiced salmon, $3 50; 2 lbs spiced mackerel, $3 50; 2 lbs fresh lobsters, $2 75; 2 lbs fresh lobster, $3 75. Clams, 1 lb shell, $1 25; 2 lbs Cove oysters, $2 00@2 30; 1 lb spiced oysters, $1 75; 2 lbs spiced oysters, $2 75; tongue, 2 lbs, $3 00; 2 lbs soups, $2 75; tomato catsup, pints, $1 50; Halford sauce, pints, $4 25; Halford sauce, ? pints, $2 50.

Meats—Corned beef, 1 lb cans, $1 ? doz, $1 50; genuine French mustard, $2 50; Coleman's ? D. S. P., $2 10; Coleman's ? dos, $3 75; Coleman's ¼ dos, $7 50; 4 and 6 lb do, 42c; 10 lb do, 40c; 18 lb kegs 25c.

Pickles—Medium, bbls, $10; medium, half bbls, $5 50; half bbls Boston mixed, $7 50; pints, plain or mixed, ? doz, $1 50; quarts, plain or mixed, $2 50; half gallons, plain, $3 75; gallons, $6 75; half gallons, mixed, $10; English chow chow, pints, $3 75; English chow chow, quarts, $6 50; English mixed pickles, pints, $3 75; English mixed pickles, quarts, $6 50; English cauliflower, pints, $3 75; English cauliflower, quarts, $6 50; English pickles, $3 75; English pickles, quarts, $6 50; English sliced onions, pints, $3 75; English sliced onions, quarts, $6 50; English mixed onions, pints, $4 50; English white onions, quarts, $7 50; English gherkins, pints, $4 50; English gherkins, quarts, $7 50; English Mofussil pickles, pints, $4 50.

CORN MEAL—There is not a very active trade to report, at which, however, we quote at 90@95c ? bush. Meal is bolted $1 60 ? 100 lbs, is ostained from the store.

CRACKERS—Everything in the staple line of goods is reported as being very active, and we can report prices unchanged. We quote: Boston biscuit, 12c; ginger snaps, 13½c; oyster crackers, 7½c; soda crackers, 7½c; sugar crackers, 10c; butter crackers, 7½c; water crackers, 7c ? lb.

CIDER—What new cider that has found its way to this market, is selling to-day, though prices ruling but little demand as yet for it. Holders are asking $6@6 50 bbl.

CHESTNUTS—Are in but moderate request, and as a consequence prices have declined to $4 50@5 00 ? bush.

CHEESE—The stock of cheese which is now reaching the market is of good quality, both Ohio and New York, looking very fine, both in color and solidity, and the prices continue to rule very firm. The factory men have all gone into the sale of cheese at first hands, (viz: the making of cheese more convenient to handle than the unwieldy cheese of old,) and they have in this market two brands, the Young America and the New York Nutmeg, the former weighing some 55 lbs each, and the latter 25 lbs each. The various brands on sale in this market can be quoted as follows: Ohio factory, 13½@14c for Young America 15c; prime New York Goshen 14½@c ? lb; Ohio factory in round lots, 13½@14c for August make, and 14@14½c for September; 15c for a jobbing way 15c. There is little inquiry for farm dairy. Limburger and Sweitzer quiet at 17 @18c ? lb each.

COUNTRY LARD—Is in fair request at 8@9c for prime. Bark lard, for lard oil, 5½@6c ? lb.

EGGS—There was a little more inquiry to-day for strictly fresh eggs, but prices have been pressed a little during dull for the past week at 22@23c to-day actuated to 26c per doz, and in a few instances we heard of a small lot bringing 28c.

FISH—Prices rule very firm at our quotations: Extra No. 1 mess mackerel, $35; No. mess mackerel, $33; extra No. 1 shore mackerel, $28; No. 1 shore mackerel, $23; extra No. 1 bay trimmed, $18; No. 1 bay mackerel, $17; extra No. 2 shore mackerel, $17; No. 2 bay mackerel, $14; large No. 3 mackerel, $10; No. 3 mackerel, $9; split Labrador herring, $8 to $9; white fish, $7 50@8 00; lake trout, $7 00@7 50; large Georges codfish, $7 00; medium codfish, $6 50 @6 00; red herring $4 ? box.

FLOUR—Some dealers report that there is considerable amount of flour coming to this city, to meet the present urgent wants, while others express their inability to get enough grades here to meet the wants of their customers. This, however, a few days will settle satisfactorily. Prices rule unchanged to-day very firm, and we can quote at the following quotations:

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
	lbs.			lbs.	
17	19,680	@4 25	18	20,110	@4 25
18	19,320	4 25	18	20,110	4 25
17	15,160	4 00	24	23,280	4 00
18	19,440	4 00	24	23,280	4 00
18	19,740	4 00	24	23,280	4 00
18	19,740	4 00	24	23,280	4 00
18 head		4 00	24		4 00
17	20,200	4 00	24	23,280

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1873.

Wanted.

WEEKLY COMMERCIALS of the following dates to complete our files: February 24th, July 13th and September 26th, 1872.

PRESIDENT GRANT has issued his proclamation appointing Thursday, November 27, as the day for the National Thanksgiving of this year.

THE New York *Post* announces that JAY GOULD has retired from business. As he never was engaged in any legitimate business, his retirement, as Mr. Toots would say, is of no consequence.

THERE is a pithy old adage about the danger of putting a beggar on horseback. The Democratic party, judging from the tone of its organs concerning the election in Ohio, is intent on furnishing an exemplification of its truth.

THE city of Lancaster last year gave BUCKALEW 415 majority. This year it gives GORDON 49 majority for Supreme Judge, elects a Republican School Board, entire, and the Republican Councilmen in eight out of the nine wards. Well done, Lancaster!

THE Scranton *Republican* says that the Republicans have elected all their candidates on the county ticket by from 500 to 1,500 majority in Luzerne county. Nothing is said of the Legislature; but we presume the Republican candidates have been successful.

THE Ohio "Peoples'" party was ushered into existence with a great flourish of trumpets, but has made an ignominious ending. Outside of Cincinnati it has not polled votes enough to be classed as even "Scattering." It went up a rocket, and has come down a stick.

WELL INFORMED persons from the South state that it is financially in a better condition than at any time since the war. The crops now being harvested in most sections are the best grown since the war. All along the lines of the different railways the depots are crowded with cotton.

IN the Ohio Legislature, being certainly Democratic, Senator THURMAN counts upon his re-election as a matter of course, and his friends think that will make him the Democratic nominee for President in 1876. Perhaps so: but that will not hinder us from beating their man when that time comes.

ONE of the first duties which the people will require Congress, at its approaching session, to perform, is the repeal of the back-pay law. Indeed, the tide of popular opinion is so unmistakably against the grab, the probabilities are that few members will have the hardihood to openly defend it.

THE second thought is often the best. The Michigan Constitutional Convention has not only reconsidered its recent refusal to make women eligible to school offices, but it has also rendered her eligible to positions as registrars of deeds, notaries public, and to such other offices as the Legislature may see fit to designate.

IT IS BELIEVED that the balance of trade is now so largely in favor of this country that it can be maintained in our favor during the winter and perhaps during the coming year. The surplus wealth of the nation is immense, and when we get values adjusted to our standard of the outside world, our patent office of prosperity will be unexampled.

AMONG the queer results of the election, this year, are the election of Republican candidates for the Legislature in Fayette and Greene, and of Democratic candidates in Delaware and Mercer. If we had been asked to pick any four counties in the State in which such results might be regarded as impossible, these would have been the very counties we would have chosen.

"IN VIEW of the importance to America and to the world of the event which brought on the American revolution," one of the November magazines recommends that the evening of Tuesday, the 16th day of December next, the centennial anniversary of the Tea-Party, be spent by every family in these United States, as far as possible, in honor of the occasion.

THE passage of a law authorizing the issue of a convertible long time bond, drawing a low rate of interest, which may be deposited with the Treasury as collateral for currency, is said to be much favored by Western members of Congress. It is claimed for this plan that it would give the desired elasticity to the currency, and adjust the circulation to the fluctuating necessities of currency.

FOLLOWING the example of Ohio, Wisconsin and Illinois, the Supreme Court of Iı diana has decided the liquor law of that State to be constitutional. The act, which was passed at the last session of the Legislature, authorizes municipalities to exact a license and compels the dealer to give security in the sum of three thousand dollars for the payment of damages resulting from the liquor sold.

THE Labor Reform ticket in Schuylkill county, polled just 800 votes. This, in a county where there are so many coal miners, proves that the Labor Reform party is played out, in the estimation of the men who originally got it up. In Carbon county the Labor Reformers united with the Republicans, and carried the county; and the same result would have followed similar action in Schuylkill.

THE New York Democratic papers are protesting lustily against any effort to make political capital out of the robbery of the State Treasury. If RAINES, the State Treasurer, had been a Republican, and a candidate on the Republican State ticket, instead of being, as he is, a candidate on the Democratic State ticket, would not the Democratic papers have made political capital out of the robbery? Most assuredly!

THE New York *Bulletin*, high commercial authority, takes ground in favor of Senator SHERMAN'S Finance Bill, of last winter, as the only measure of financial relief that is now needed. This bill provided for a resumption of specie payments on the 1st of January, 1874, but that being close at hand, another date would have to be substituted. All such schemes as Free Banking would have to give way before such a remedy as this.

THERE is a soul of goodness in things evil, would men observingly distil it out. One compensatory result of the late panic, if no other good were to come out of it, is, that people will be compelled to be more economical in their family and other expenditures. It will check the credit system, reduce sales to a cash or very short time basis, and prevent people from going in debt who have no means of paying. These are consummations to be thankful for.

THE light vote on the 14th inst., especially in the country districts, is but a poor comment on public intelligence. That men who bear on their shoulders the responsibility of choosing their public officers and of carrying on the government, should deliberately abandon the exercise of their duties and leave the result to the blindest of chances, is astonishing. Such negligence is criminal, and although no evil effects may in this instance flow from it, directly, the disregard of a plain duty is none the less shameful.

THE metric system of weights, measures and coins is making quite rapid strides, and nearly every European country is taking steps to secure metric standards. The British Scientific Association, at its recent annual meeting, passed a resolution requesting Parliament, at its next session, to take measures to facilitate the adoption of metric weights and measures. The subject is one of great importance to commerce and international intercourse.

IT SEEMS probable that the ultimate result of the failure to harmonize the warring factions of Apollo Hall and Tammany, will be that the former will form a junction with the Liberal Republicans on the New York city and county offices, and by this means prevent the election of the Tammany candidates. The Apollos claim to be able to cast twenty-five thousand votes. The Republicans, under these circumstances, would seem to have an easy victory before them.

THE tone of the leading New York papers on the general financial and commercial situation, indicates that the bottom has been reached, and that confidence is being steadily restored to the public mind. General business, it is affirmed, has never been established on a more substantial basis than now, and almost the only obstacle to a season of great prosperity is the condition of the currency. It seems to be the prevalent impression that while individuals may suffer, and the country in general may feel pressed for a time, the late financial flurry will make it better and healthier for all business interests in the end.

THE one thing that stands in the way of a return to business activity throughout the country is the refusal of the New York and Philadelphia banks to resume currency payments. The banks in Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, and all the other business centres of the country, are paying out currency as usual, but those of New York and Philadelphia hang back; and as long as they do so, the business of the country will be embarrassed. The banks in the c ities ought to be the strongest; yet it seems they are the weakest. If they are not, let them show their strength by resuming.

NATIONAL SELF-COMPLACENCY.

What do you think of our country? Or in terms more expressive of emotion, what is your opinion of this great country of ours? is the first question which, according to the testimony of many European tourists, Americans are accustomed to put to their foreign visitors. If the habit still prevails, as we fear it does, one cannot without a shudder think of the aggregate of weariness and disgust inflicted by it upon the numerous strangers of many nationalities recently sojourners among us. The practice of asking such a question in one or other of its many forms, is one of those national eccentricities, or idiosyncrasies for which it is difficult to account satisfactorily. It is peculiar to ourselves. An American visitor in England, France, Germany or any other Christian country is never or very rarely called upon to answer a similar inquiry in good society, even if no third person be present. The question is instinctively felt to be an ill breed, because it *may* compel the visitor either to utter an untruth or to say something likely to be disagreeable to his questioner. Perhaps the reason of American obtuseness in the matter is that we do not conceive it possible that a foreigner, even after a single glance at us, can have formed a judgment unfavorable to our pretensions, or differing however slightly from our own opinion of ourselves. And this theory of the phenomenon certainly receives some color from the exceeding frankness, the delightful naiveté with which we are wont to express our self-admiration where there is neither reason nor apology for the indulgence. Thus at the early sessions of the Evangelical Alliance, not only Mayor HAVEMEYER but another speaker (not Dr. ADAMS) could not help telling the foreign delegates how they were destined to be amazed and confounded at the vastness of the country and at the progressive character of the people. Mr. BEECHER, it seemed, couldn't open his mouth either in Brooklyn or Philadelphia, without in the same way taking for granted the ignorance and prejudices of the foreigners. As to his remarks, it may indeed be alleged in defense that he was merely administering the *lex talionis*, punishing the foreigners for the manner in which they had treated him and his country when he went among them during our civil war. But the excuse is insufficient. Few of the offenders were present, and while possibly wounding the few, he presented himself to the many as a representative specimen of American presumption and indelicacy.

For the most part, however, only laymen appear recently to have made such ungraceful because untimely and needless display of their patriotic feeling, and they may now allege in their own defense or apology the example of the President of the United States himself. In response to the salutations of the Alliance, the President uttered a single sentence, which, we may be sure, will long be remembered by our relations with England. We cite the entire speech: "It affords me very great pleasure to welcome the Alliance to the capital of this *great* nation, which I feel is the freest of all nations to work out the problem of your mission." The speech is really less pretentious and exclusive than it at first glance seems. The President meant that the United States, with their separation of Church and State, and with their equality of all sects before the law, are perfectly free to work out the problem of the Evangelical Alliance, the harmonious co-operation of all religious denominations in their common beneficence. But when addressing Swiss Republicans, German Imperialists and English Monarchists, why should the President think proper not only to assert the mere truth of his nation's freedom to work out the problem, but besides to suggest a comparison inevitably odious to his foreign visitors and certain likewise to be questioned, at least by some of them, as unjust? Moreover, why in the name of good taste could not the President use the word nation without the adjective "great?" No doubt, it is a great nation even now, but if national vanity, arrogance and corruption do not destroy or interfere with its progress, Americans of the fourth or fifth generation from now will smile at the assumption of the epithet by their fathers of 1873. That, however, is a fanciful objection to the President's phrase. The truth is, while a private American, an insignificant citizen may without impropriety speak of the great American nation, the man who, in some sense, embodies and represents the nation in his own person, would better dispense with the magniloquent epithet, especially when in his official character receiving a deputation of foreigners. Its use looks too much like self-magnification, a reminder to visitors of the relative stature of the person into whose presence they have been admitted. True, General GRANT meant nothing of the kind, but transient sojourners ignorant of his real character might easily take up a false impression.

Nothing is more certain than that during many years not only the American name but American influence in Europe was positively lowered by the self-complacent, boastful tone which marked the talk and writing of so many citizens of the Republic. In the years to which we refer the nation had done nothing to place its power and really high qualities in full relief before the eyes of indifferent foreigners, and the American habit abroad of making comparisons between things in Europe and things in the States offensive to the people whom the former things concerned, simply rendered Americans odious and ridiculous. Now, when the perfect truth and justice of much that used to be said by us in commendation of our country and ourselves, are so generally conceded, there is all the less reason why any American whether abroad or at home should imitate the example of the "Great TWALMLY" and obtrude his own superiority on the attention of foreigners, at least before they show any disposition to question its claims and pretensions.

THE BABBLE ENDED.

The COMMERCIAL is not conscious of having failed either in good will or in sound judgment in its treatment of Dr. BESSEL of the Polaris expedition. It in the first place referred to the odious suspicions of which Dr. BESSEL was made the object simply to scout them as incredible and unworthy of attention. When, however, the charges were again put in circulation upon the alleged authority of other names, and they thus became the subject of general gossip, we stated the grounds on which they rested, one of them being the statement of a New York physician to the effect in substance that if the symptoms of Captain HALL'S disease had been correctly described by [illegible] fairly did not die of apoplexy, as represented by Dr. BESSEL. But we were careful to add that a single word of explanation from the latter might suffice to remove the apparent inconsistency, and we besides tried to put the improbability of the suspicions in as strong a light as possible.

That the whole contemptible babble on the subject has at length come to an end in the complete vindication of Dr. BESSEL, or rather in proving that there was never any real call for his vindication, is a result not less satisfactory to native Americans than to Germans; an assertion which intimates the only reason why we once more mention the subject. Probably, no newspaper of sense and intelligence ever entertained or expressed a more utterly baseless hallucination than the fancy of our local German contemporary that nativism had anything to do with the fictions which have been published about the German savant. The New York *Herald* is responsible for them all, and its motive is the mere desire of preeminence. To take or keep the lead in the newspaper world, to compel people to talk about its achievements, or even to refer to it as having made some surprising or astounding statement, and thus to fix public attention upon itself—this appears to be still as notoriously as it used to be a great part of the *Herald's* ambition. It is indeed no unlikely counterpart of the monster described in the fourth book of the Æneid, earth-born, feathered, and having as many watchful eyes, ears and tongues as feathers, never sleeping, never resting, and

Tam ficti pravique tenax quam nuntia veri.

Happily as its complete indifference to truth became generally known, this modern monster ceased to resemble its ancient prototype in one respect—its terrible notoriety. People who read the paper believed nothing strange or remarkable on its authority, and the result was that, even when it told the truth about Dr. LIVINGSTONE, the few who accepted its statements rested the belief on the internal evidence afforded by the great traveler's letters by which the narrative was accompanied. Still the "enterprise" was so creditable and the vindication of the substantial veracity of the paper in that instance was so complete, that the triumph was followed by a certain reaction of public opinion in its favor. Many even suffered a twinge of remorse, or self-reproach, for their former harsh judgment of it, and determined to give the monster a new trial. Some hoped that its sudden accession of respectability and influence, the consequence of its success, would exert a friendly influence upon its morals, and that having grown really "great" in the world's esteem, it would, like the celebrated character whom it so much resembled in one or two conspicuous traits, resolve to "purge and live cleanly;" in other words, leave off lying. And for a while this hope was justified by the result, as the *Herald* gave unmistakeable indications of reform. It seems, however, that the old habit is too deeply rooted to be thrown off and since, a good while now, it has returned to its ancient ways. Its ignoble ambition to awaken interest in itself by ministering to base instincts, and its sordid love of sensationalism with its profits seem nearly as vigorous as ever, and appear all the more odious and contemptible in connection with the obtrusive claim of the paper to exert influence, political and social, in the highest quarters. Whatever might be the recognition of its pretensions after a radical reform in the direction of veracity, we are confident that, in the meantime, they must be the airiest illusions, not unpromotive of derision.

Returning for a moment to our local contemporary we may remind it that the *Herald* in its multitudinous falsehoods concerning the Polaris party, appears to have been quite impartial, wholely regardless of nationality. Captain BUDDINGTON, a born Yankee, has been as fouly injured by it as Dr. BESSEL, or if there was any difference of treatment it resulted from the fact that a gentleman of the savant's character and position presented a letter and more interesting subject for misrepresentations than a mere skipper.

THE STATE DEPOSITS.

The Auditor General, yesterday, filed in the Supreme Court his answer to the complaint of the Democratic County Committee of Dauphin county, that they had applied to him for a copy of the return of the State Treasurer of the deposits made by that officer of the public funds, and had been refused, and asking for a mandamus to compel him to furnish the copy applied for. The answer of the Auditor General is given in our columns to day, and we invite a careful perhsal of it.

The answer shows, conclusively, that the refusal complained of was made by a clerk during his absence; that he left orders with the chief clerk to furnish whatever was called for by any one legally entitled thereto; that the clerk who refused the Democratic applicants was not the chief clerk (to whom no application was made), but a subordinate one; that the editor of the Harrisburg *Patriot*, the Chairman of the Dauphin county Democratic Committee, and various other leading Democrats, have been offered every facility for examining the State Treasurer's accounts, which they have refused; and that he stands ready, and always has stood ready, to exhibit the public accounts to any one who desires to examine them.

From all this it appears that it was not an examination of the public accounts which this Democratic Committee wanted; for they have never availed themselves of the offers frequently made to them, of access to the books of the Auditor General, and they made no appearance, yesterday, in Court, to back up their application for a mandamus. They do not want the mandamus, nor do they want an examination of the States Treasurer's accounts; what they wanted was the refusal which they got, and they got it solely because the Auditor General was temporarily absent, and the clerk to whom they applied mistook his duty in the premises. What they desired was a refusal, that they might make political capital out of it. In and they timed their visit to the Auditor General's office so as to make sure of finding that official out of the way. It was a smart piece of demagogism; and as it failed to answer its purpose, the schemers have no longer any motive to follow it up. The application for a mandamus, it is plain, will not be pressed; and the Democratic County Committee of Dauphin has shown, by its refusal to accept the repeated offers of the Auditor General, that it has no desire to examine into the condition of the State Treasurer's accounts. It was not the public good it wanted to subserve; but finding an opportunity for a little cheap political clap-trap, it could not resist the temptation to use it.

The one solid fact remains, for public information, that the accounts of all State officials are always open to examination in the Auditor General's office. The State Treasurer has always invited the closest scrutiny into his accounts, and has challenged public and private effort in investigation. On the very day that this Committee visited the Auditor General's office, the Philadelphia *Age* published the statement that they applied for, obtained by its editor at that office but a day or two before, and the editor of the Harrisburg *Patriot* has been offered the same facilities for obtaining the same information, which shows that there is and has been no purpose to conceal the information from the public. It is accurate to say that every one of these applications was properly made for it; and the fact that it was refused in this particular instance only proves that the application was not properly made, or made to the wrong person. The whole business was a piece of contemptible political trickery: and the participators in it showed their consciousness of this fact by declining to put in an appearance yesterday to back up the application so ostentatiously made.

The election being now over, and there being no further political purpose to serve by following up an inquiry that was not begun in good faith, it would not be too much to ask the Democratic papers of the State to lay the facts correctly before their readers; but it would be too much, entirely, to expect of them. Fairness is no part of a Democratic editor's policy, and therefore we do not look for it; but it is not unreasonable to suppose that the public, generally, will judge fairly in this matter from the facts already adduced, and we submit the Auditor General's answer as a complete vindication of the State officers from the charges made against them, and from the vile insinuations that were made to do duty as charges. Both sides have been heard, now, and we are content to abide by the public judgment.

STEREOTYPED PHRASES.

There is a notable tendency to a fixed phraseology in speaking or writing of particular acts as often as they recur. If, for instance, a man is charged openly with a grave offense, of which he is conscious of being innocent, but is unable, at once, to prove his innocence, he is almost sure to go to the public and ask for "a suspension of public opinion" until he can demonstrate that he is not guilty. Events have often afterwards removed the cloud that has thus fallen upon such unfortunates; but we never knew one of them to attempt to relieve the public opinion from the state of suspended animation in which he had hung it up. "A suspension of public opinion" seems the thing to ask for, when the occasion requires, and he never fails to ask for it in that stereotyped phrase.

In the late monetary crisis every one of the banking institutions that suspended was prompt in giving the assurance that "the suspension was only temporary." It was not always true that was conveyed, but it was always conveyed in those particular words. There was no variation in words; no attempt to express the same thought differently; but in every case the delinquents dropped into the use of that particular phrase. They found that ready made to their hands; and they never sought for any other. Indeed, the cards of suspended houses might have been stereotyped by the newspapers, and one form used for all, with only a change of date and names. They all suspended because of "unexpected demands upon them," and because they were "unable to convert their resources into cash." In every case "the suspension was only temporary," the house would "pay dollar for dollar," and each one of them had "an abundance of assets."

We do not stop, now, to comment on the fact that but few of these promises have been redeemed, and that most of the temporary suspensions have become permanent; we only call attention to the fact that the defaulting bankers were as bankrupt in phraseology as in cash; and were as unable to get out of the linguistic rut as they were to pay their depositors. The word market seemed suddenly to have grown tight, and in the consequent scarcity of language they were compelled to use the stereotyped phrases that have grown so familiar.

If we could hope this suspension in the word market was only temporary, and that after the present terrible squeeze, words would flow out again as freely as ever, there would be some consolation in looking forward to the good time coming; but we fear there is no such luck in store. The very next man that is slandered will ask "a suspension of public opinion," with a verdant freshness that will be surprising; and the very next banker that closes his doors in the face of his customers will hasten to hang up a placard assuring them that "the suspension is only temporary." And so it will go on, we suppose, for endless ages to come.

Is there any reason why men should thus make parrots of themselves, and be able to repeat only those phrases they have learned? Can any one account for the fact that the average advertiser will invariably invite the public to "call and examine his goods before purchasing elsewhere," sublimely ignorant of the fact that to purchase elsewhere after examining his goods would be an open condemnation of their cheapness or quality? How is it that such phrases get worked into the minds of people, and slip out, ready-made, whenever the occasion offers?

It is not poverty of thought, for the ideas to be expressed are familiar and of frequent recurrence. The poverty is in the power to express the ideas, and it seems to be universal. We are not philosophical enough to account for this tendency to use a permanent form of expression; we simply call attention to it, and leave to philological speculators the task of accounting for it.

THE DEMOCRACY.

The one question involved in the Ohio election was whether the Democratic party was alive or dead. Mr. GROSBECK declared it was in a "spoiled" condition, and other leading Democrats declared it dead; but Senator THURMAN and his backers contended that the party still lived, and was vigorous enough to fight out its battles to the end.

The result will undoubtedly be interpreted as showing that THURMAN was right, and that the Democratic organization is strong enough and vigorous enough to be maintained. Had the Democracy been beaten as badly in Ohio as they have in Pennsylvania, there would have been an end to that party. Its organization would everywhere have been abandoned, and the members of the party left to form new party associations. The leaders of the Liberal Republicans, and all the morbid, discontented politicians of the country outside of the Liberal organization, looked for and longed for this event, as the forerunner of a political chaos, out of which it was to be their part to evoke the organization of a new party, destined, in their conceptions, to sweep everything before it. The actual result is consequently very mortifying to these expectants. They find their hopes dashed, and all their fond anticipations dispelled. There will be no new party to form. The Democrats will adhere to their old organization and name, and will contest, with the Republicans, all State and National issues from now until 1876, under the old name, and under their old leaders; and all things will remain, politically, as they have been.

This much, we feel certain, may be regarded as settled. For all practicable purposes the Democratic party is to be considered as alive, and as the only organization capable of coping with the Republican party. It has demonstrated its possession of the requisite vitality; and all the dreams of such political adventurers as the Chicago *Tribune*, the St. Louis *Republican*, the Chicago *Times*, the Cincinnati *Commercial*, The New York *Tribune*, Governor HENDRICKS, Mr. GROSBECK, and the sundry ambitious gentlemen who have built all their hopes upon a new political deal, must be regarded as just so much moonshine. There will be no new deal. The country will be divided, politically, as hitherto, into two parties, the Republican and the Democratic, and those who want to earn their spurs as knights must fight in the lists, under the banners of one or the other of these organizations.

We cannot say that we are sorry that such is the fact. The Democratic party has a history and a past, and claims to be the embodiment of well known principles. We can deduce from its history and its record what it has been, and is, and what it may reasonably be expected to be hereafter. In all this it has the advantage of any new party that could be formed. Its aims and purposes are well settled and understood, while those of any new party would be uncertain and delusive; and it is always better to deal with parties whose record is known, than with those which have a record yet to make. Certainty, in politics, is as valuable an element as it is in business; and the certainty that we will have the Democracy to fight in the near future, instead of some new and untested conglomeration of elements, removes the probable events of the future from the realm of speculation to that of results that may easily be anticipated and readily be foreseen.

THE NEW YORK DEFALCATION.

Two years ago the Republicans of New York elected a man named RAINES to the office of State Treasurer. He was high personal reputation for honesty and integrity: but he was a warm friend of Senator FENTON, and last year he turned his back on his political friends and went off into the GREELEY movement. His reasons for leaving the Republican party were that it had grown corrupt, and that it was necessary, in order to maintain public honesty, to establish a new party, upon purer principles and with higher aims.

About the time that Mr. RAINES felt it his duty, in the interest of public purity and honesty, to leave the Republican party, Senator FENTON pressed upon him the appointment of a man named PHELPS, as Cashier of the State Treasury. PHELPS had been turned out of the New York Custom House, because he had made an office-broker of himself, and openly sold subordinate positions therein; but notwithstanding this taint on his reputation, RAINES, who was disgusted with the corruption in the Republican party, appointed him cashier, and put the State revenues in his care.

This year the Republicans of New York did not nominate Mr. RAINES for Treasurer; and the Liberal Republicans of that State, sickened, as they said, by this abandonment of an officer who stood so high in their esteem, demanded of the Democrats that they should nominate him, and testify, thereby, against the corruptness of the Republicans in throwing over an officer so honest, able, and so upright. The Democrats did so. Mr. RAINES is to-day their candidate for State Treasurer, and they doubtless felt, in making him such, that they were driving a good bargain for themselves.

And now it turns out that this PHELPS, put into the State Treasury by RAINES, simultaneously with his own adhesion to the Liberal Republican movement, is a thief of the first water. He has stolen $300,000 of the State money, right under Mr. RAINES' nose; and if he did it without RAINES' knowledge, it is but a poor compliment to the capacity of the latter for so important a place. Clearly, if RAINES allowed his office to be so managed as to make this theft possible without his knowledge, he has proved himself utterly incompetent for the position. We wish the Democrats of New York much joy of their candidate for State Treasurer.

The developments in this case may serve a purpose in showing that, generally, the men who prate the most and talk the loudest about public purity and political honesty, are not themselves the most worthy of trust. Patriotism, of old, was proverbially the last refuge of scoundrels; and in these latter days, when patriotism has not so good a market, purity and honesty serve the turn as well. RAINES was so pure that he could not stay in the Republican party, and he and his man PHELPS have doubtless preached many a political sermon to the people of the Empire State about the necessity of selecting the purest and best men for office: but exposure has overtaken them too suddenly for their own welfare. The people have learned a valuable, perhaps a very dear, lesson; but that lesson, contrary to the expectation of the conspirators, is not the duty of re-electing RAINES, but the prudence of suspecting the purity and uprightness of men who boast too much of the possession of those qualities.

OUR HOME BANDS.

The part taken by the banks of Pittsburgh in the financial difficulties through which we have passed is such that it cannot fail to attract the attention of all, not only at home but from abroad. The banks of every city of importance throughout the country suspended the payment of currency to their depositors, and in many cases refused to remit funds in their hands and due to their correspondents. In every one whatever, and with one or two exceptions that condition of things still exists. The Pittsburgh banks have the proud distinction of having paid to their depositors and correspondents all demands in whatever form made. They have stood by the manufacturers in helping to provide money to carry on their works and meet their pay rolls; they have loaned largely of their funds to the mercantile community, besides renewing matured obligations of western dealers which they had a right to expect would be paid, and they have in every way in their power given aid, where aid was most needed.

The statement of the condition of the National banks immediately prior to the panic, shows that they had $13,500,000 of deposits, and were carrying over $16,500,000 of loans. To meet any call upon their deposits, they had in their vaults or in the hands of their agents about $7,000,000 of ready funds; a better condition than has been shown by the New York associated banks at any time during the past summer.

From the best information, we can say that should a statement of the present condition of the National banks be given, it would show but slight if any reduction in their loans and discounts, although their cash resources would, of course, exhibit a large depletion, from the constant drain which has been made on their deposits.

The noble manner in which the business community stood by the banks, helping to sustain public confidence when a panic among depositors was imminent, has been generously responded to on the part of banks and bankers.

WE referred, the other day, to the unobtrusive but conspicuous heroism exhibited by the editors and compositors of the Shreveport, (La.) *Times*, during the prevalence of the yellow fever in that city, in remaining faithfully at their respective posts of duty until the last of their number was laid low by the dreadful scourge. A similar example of lofty self-sacrifice has since been set in the Pensacola city of Memphis, one of whose papers—the *Avalanche*—says:

"If there is in our midst one class more conspicuous than another for untiring devotion to the sick and dying, it is the Memphis clergy. There is no duty from which they shrink. Braving the pestilential air of the infected district, they go from dwelling to dwelling, from hovel to hovel, seeking those who may need their services. Four have fallen martyrs to their holy duty. But the others press forward to fill the places vacated by the Angel of Death—to close the ranks widened by those who, until a few days ago, stood beside them shoulder to shoulder, like brave comrades advancing to a charge in battle."

In this high, disinterested readiness to become the self-denying and laborious servant of the helpless and suffering—this swift alacrity of unselfish devotion to the needs of humanity—there shines a splendor such as ancient chivalry hardly knew. No one need despair of the race so long as noble abnegation like this is possible among men. It is the pledge and prophecy that—far off as it may be—there will yet come the dawning of the radiant day wherein each man's good shall be all men's rule—

"And universal Peace
Lie like a shaft of light across the lands,
And like a lane of beams athwart the sea,
Through all the circle of the golden year."

THERE is nothing like "cheek." The representatives of the Tennessee Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South have just adopted a memorial petitioning Congress to grant an indemnity "for damages done to the publishing house of the Southern Methodist Church during the war." This is cool. The building in question was located in Nashville, and was taken possession of by the government of the United States upon the occupation of that city by its military forces, and so held until the close of the rebellion. Prior to such occupancy this publishing house was one of the principal media for the publication and distribution of rebel documents, of one kind and another, and was probably fully as effective as any other Southern agency in promoting and keeping alive the spirit of treason and rebellion. The request almost equals in frigidity the recent appeal made by the trustees of the University of Virginia to the people of the Northern States, asking them to contribute to the erection of a memorial to ROBERT E. LEE.

It would appear that the English Parliamentary Select Committee on Coal, in their report submitted to the House of Commons last July, considerably overestimated the quantity left unworked, and that that country is a good deal nearer the end of its fuel supply than is generally supposed. In an address delivered three weeks ago before the National Engineers' Institute, Mr. E. JONES, one of the most eminent mining engineers in Great Britain, said that whilst it was not improbable that the coal producing capacity of England might receive a considerable temporary increase in consequence of the new capital and additional working force attracted to the mining business by the present high rates, yet that she should progressively expand her production to keep pace with the steadily growing demand, was not merely improbable, but simply out of the question, as history and its record what it has been, and is, and what it may reasonably be expected to be hereafter. In all this it has the advantage of any new party that could be formed. Its aims and purposes are well settled and understood, while those of any new party would be uncertain and delusive; and it is always better to deal with parties whose record is known, than with those which have a record yet to make. Certainty, in politics, is as valuable an element as it is in business; and the certainty that we will have the Democracy to fight in the near future, instead of some new and untested conglomeration of elements, removes the probable events of the future from the realm of speculation to that of results that may easily be anticipated and readily be foreseen.

THE NEW YORK DEFALCATION.

Two years ago the Republicans of New York elected a man named RAINES to the office of State Treasurer. He was high personal reputation for honesty and integrity: but he was a warm friend of Senator FENTON, and last year he turned his back on his political friends and went off into the GREELEY movement. His reasons for leaving the Republican party were that it had grown corrupt, and that it was necessary, in order to maintain public honesty, to establish a new party, upon purer principles and with higher aims.

About the time that Mr. RAINES felt it his duty, in the interest of public purity and honesty, to leave the Republican party, Senator FENTON pressed upon him the appointment of a man named PHELPS, as Cashier of the State Treasury. PHELPS had been turned out of the New York Custom House, because he had made an office-broker of himself, and openly sold subordinate positions therein; but notwithstanding this taint on his reputation, RAINES, who was disgusted with the corruption in the Republican party, appointed him cashier, and put the State revenues in his care.

This year the Republicans of New York did not nominate Mr. RAINES for Treasurer; and the Liberal Republicans of that State, sickened, as they said, by this abandonment of an officer who stood so high in their esteem, demanded of the Democrats that they should nominate him, and testify, thereby, against the corruptness of the Republicans in throwing over an officer so honest, able, and so upright. The Democrats did so. Mr. RAINES is to-day their candidate for State Treasurer, and they doubtless felt, in making him such, that they were driving a good bargain for themselves.

And now it turns out that this PHELPS, put into the State Treasury by RAINES, simultaneously with his own adhesion to the Liberal Republican movement, is a thief of the first water. He has stolen $300,000 of the State money, right under Mr. RAINES' nose; and if he did it without RAINES' knowledge, it is but a poor compliment to the capacity of the latter for so important a place. Clearly, if RAINES allowed his office to be so managed as to make this theft possible without his knowledge, he has proved himself utterly incompetent for the position. We wish the Democrats of New York much joy of their candidate for State Treasurer.

The developments in this case may serve a purpose in showing that, generally, the men who prate the most and talk the loudest about public purity and political honesty, are not themselves the most worthy of trust. Patriotism, of old, was proverbially the last refuge of scoundrels; and in these latter days, when patriotism has not so good a market, purity and honesty serve the turn as well. RAINES was so pure that he could not stay in the Republican party, and he and his man PHELPS have doubtless preached many a political sermon to the people of the Empire State about the necessity of selecting the purest and best men for office: but exposure has overtaken them too suddenly for their own welfare. The people have learned a valuable, perhaps a very dear, lesson; but that lesson, contrary to the expectation of the conspirators, is not the duty of re-electing RAINES, but the prudence of suspecting the purity and uprightness of men who boast too much of the possession of those qualities.

PERSONAL DEFAMATION,

in a political contest, is but a poor, miserable weapon. Last year the Democrats in this State tried it to their heart's content, and were punished miserably for it; but they were not satisfied with that experience, and have this year repeated the vile slanders that proved so futile in last year's campaign. The low abuse that was in 1872 poured out upon Governor HARTRANFT was again resorted to, against Mr. MACKEY, and with a similar result. General HARTRANFT obtained the unexampled majority of over 35,000, and the State Treasurer, in the teeth of similar vilification, has been re-elected by a majority nearly the same. The Democrats of this State have, therefore, tested the uselessness of this weapon in two encounters, and it is to be hoped that they will now consent to throw it aside. They have done themselves no good by persisting in its use, and they have done our party no harm; and if they are not utterly devoid of sense they will learn, from this experience, that decency and gentlemanliness count for more, in the long run, than wallowing in the mire of personal filth.

AN interesting case, affecting Life Insurance Companies and policy holders, has just been decided in the United States Circuit Court, at Richmond, Virginia. The claim was for premium moneys paid on a policy of life insurance taken out before the commencement of the rebellion. During its continuance, and in consequence of it, the holder was unable to effect a renewal. After its close, however, the person upon whose life the policy was issued, being still living, application was made to renew the policy, which was refused. The verdict was for the return of the premium with interest, upon the ground that the company was bound to renew the policy, and that if it refused to do so the money previously paid for premium could be recovered back. The principle involved in the case is one of considerable importance to the life insurance interests of the country, particularly those which hold policies on the lives of persons residing in the Southern States at the outbreak of the rebellion. Notice of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States has been given.

THE recent action of the Chinese government in conceding the right of foreign ministers to be presented personally to the Emperor, possesses high political importance; since, in taking this step, that government has broken away from its ideas of fancied superiority, has put the impress of its approval on all the previous acts looking toward an extension of foreign trade and intercourse, has identified itself with the party of progress, and has removed from diplomacy a most difficult and embarrassing question. As long as the court of China arrogated to itself a position of sole and exclusive superiority, its relations to other governments were necessarily unsatisfactory and abnormal, and it was impossible to obtain adequate guarantees for those enterprises of industry, commerce, and Christian benevolence which are now uniting all nations and hastening forward the socialization of the world.

AN AMENDMENT to the Constitution of New York is to be submitted this year to the voters of that State, which, if adopted, will take away from the people the power to elect Judges, and restore the power of appointment to the Governor. A few of the Republican papers, we regret to see, favor the amendment. The people are the source of all power, and may just as safely be trusted with the power of electing Judges, as with the power of electing a Governor to appoint them. Bad men may, it is true, compass a nomination and election as Judges; but bad men may likewise obtain appointments to the bench from the Governor. The instances are not rare in which bad men have filled the Governor's office, nor were bad [illegible] appointments of the Governor's own system, to which it is proposed to return. We would rather trust the people, than any man that may be elected Governor.

ON the first Monday and second Tuesday in November, elections will be held, for local and State officers, or portions of the Legislature, in the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, Texas, Virginia and Wisconsin. In Massachusetts, Mississippi, Minnesota, Texas, Wisconsin and Virginia, Governors as well as Legislatures are to be elected. In New York one Chamber and part of the State officers are to be chosen. In the other States Legislatures and county officers are in part to be elected. There are pending, in the results as to Legislatures, Senatorial elections in the States of Kansas, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, New York, Ohio, Texas, Virginia, Wisconsin, and, in part, Massachusetts and Maine. The result of these elections will be watched with unusual interest.

THE Indiana Quakers at a recent convention introduced one very sweeping and important liberal measure, and one which will somewhat astonish the general reader. It was proposed and carried to sweep away all restrictions in regard to marrying out of the society; and Quakers in Indiana are not now liable to discipline for doing so. The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, who was present, says that none but Quakers can appreciate the importance of this movement, and that he is acquainted with scores at various places who have been disowned from the Society of Friends years ago, not for marrying out themselves, but simply for witnessing the performance of the ceremony in behalf of other members of the society, by a minister of the gospel of another denomination.

THE Philadelphia *North American* thus comments upon an event of peculiar import to the iron trade: "The New York *Shipping List* of the 8th contains an incident of more significance than is often packed in the same space, when it says that no ship of the Black Ball line has arrived at New York from Liverpool, in forty years existence, without an invoice of iron as part of her cargo, until the Charles H. Marshall entered a few days before. After forty years struggle, then so much has been gained by American iron industry; forty years of trial, suffering, hope, and courage that inspired the like terms in the wilderness. One, and a principal packet line, has dispatched a ship from Liverpool to New York without iron in her cargo! It is not the first gun of victorious attainment for American industry, but it is a loud one, and will be heard far and wide."

THE jute market is just now attracting attention in India, and it appears to be now conceded in Calcutta circles that this fibre, rather than cotton, is destined to be the permanent staple of India. In the two years between 1870 and 1872 the shipments of jute from Calcutta rose from 910,000 to 1,500,000 bales. At the same time the fibre has been applied to more delicate purposes, and a demand for finer qualities has sprung up. The new jute season for 1873-74 opened the other day, and, as usual during the first ten weeks of the season, the fibre is fresh and strong, with a silver-gray color.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

AUTUMN.

Fade summer light in purple splendor dying:
Sleep summer wind beneath the tranquil sky;
White, with the glow of thousand banners dying,
Flutter'd with her glory autumn harries by.

Rest summer dreams of tree-tops leafy swaying,
Birds, silver-throated, trilling wood-notes loud,
Fair swarded